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## THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE: ITS EVOLUTION AND ORGANIZATION.

### Historical.

The history of the Public Health Service dates back more than a century. It had its origin in the old Marine Hospital Service, which was first authorized by Congress by the act approved July 16, 1798. Under this act the President was authorized to nominate and appoint medical officers at such ports and places in the United States as might be required to furnish medical care to sick and disabled seamen of the American Merchant Marine, either in hospitals maintained by the United States, or by contract with civilian institutions. The marine hospital fund was obtained by imposing a tax of 20 cents per month on seamen employed on American vessels engaged in the foreign and coasting trade. The levy was collected by the collectors of the customs, and in this manner the Service came under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, where it has remained since its inception.

The first marine hospital built under the act of 1798 was located at Norfolk, Va., in 1800. In 1802 a marine hospital was built for the port of Boston, and from time to time marine hospitals were built at other important seaports. In order to provide for the relief of seamen on the lakes and rivers, Congress passed an act, approved March 3, 1837, authorizing the appointment of a board of medical officers of the Army to select sites for marine hospitals on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and on Lake Erie, and under authority of this act a number of hospitals were established.

The evolution of public health functions from such a service was along natural lines. The medical officers, in providing care for the American merchant marine, were often the first physicians to diagnose such diseases as cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, and the like, which were being imported into the United States. This was especially the case in the southern ports as regards yellow fever; and during epidemics, when called upon by State and local health authorities, the President authorized the Marine Hospital Service to aid the health authorities in giving relief and in the control of these diseases.

In the epidemics of cholera which at times occurred in certain ports of the United States, the marine hospitals and the medical officers were utilized wherever practicable for the relief of those suffering from the disease.

During the Civil War the marine hospitals, together with the medical officers, were used by the military authorities, both North and South, for the care of the military forces.

It was not until 1878 that Congress authorized the use of the Marine Hospital Service in an extensive way as the Federal health service. The act approved April 29, 1878, gave very broad powers to the Service to cooperate with State and local health authorities in the control of disease, especially yellow fever. This act was for the most part a quarantine act to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States. Not until the act of March 27, 1890, was passed did Congress utilize the Marine Hospital Service as the Federal health agency for the prevention of interstate spread of disease. This act authorized the use of the Service for the prevention of only four diseases: Cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, and plague. By the act of February 15, 1893, the powers of the Marine Hospital Service in this regard were extended to cover all infectious and contagious diseases, in cooperation with State and local health agencies.

Recognizing the efficiency of military discipline of the marine hospital corps in the control of epidemic diseases, Congress passed the act approved January 4, 1889, which authorized by law the organization of the marine hospital corps and provided that the officers be commissioned in grades similar to those of the medical department of the United States Army. The act approved March 3, 1875, had already provided that the Surgeon General (Supervising Surgeon) should be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This office was created by the act approved June 29, 1870, which defined the duties of the office and provided that the officer appointed be a surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service.

After the act of 1893, which organized the Marine Hospital Service into the Federal health service, Congress continued to impose additional health functions upon the Service, and on July 1, 1902, passed the act which changed its name to the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service and made it a health service in name as well as functions. The larger part of its functions up to this time had been, the combating of epidemics, especially those of yellow fever, which from time to time swept over the country. When bubonic plague threatened the country in 1900, through the port of San Francisco, the Marine Hospital Service was placed in charge of control methods, and after an extensive campaign it succeeded in preventing any extensive spread of that disease throughout the United States.

### Functions.

While the public health functions of the Service had their inception in the prevention of the introduction and spread of quarantinable diseases, their development in logical sequence was brought about by growing public opinion. In addition to the quarantine and hospital functions, the activities of the Service include research and educational work. The investigative functions began with the investigation of such diseases as yellow fever and cholera, in the early part of the existence of the service, but it was not until July 1, 1902, that Congress authorized the establishment of the Hygienic Laboratory for this purpose. Since this legal authorization, the Hygienic Laboratory has grown very rapidly, until now it stands as one of the foremost research institutions in the world. It contains approximately 50,000 square feet of space, has a personnel of 119, and is most excellently equipped for carrying on pathological, zoological, pharmacological, bacteriological, chemical, and physiological work.

From the control of epidemics, the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service began to develop control measures for the more common contagious and infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, and scarlet fever. The history of the wonderful control of typhoid fever which has taken place in the United States within the past 15 years is a part of the history of the Public Health Service in cooperation with State and local health agencies; and now typhoid fever, which formerly took a toll of more than 50,000 lives annually of the population of the United States, is responsible for the death of something less than 10,000.

The development of health functions of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service continued until finally Congress, by the act approved August 14, 1912, changed the name again to its present one, the United States Public Health Service, and at the same time gave it very broad powers to investigate the diseases of man and the pollution of navigable streams and lakes of the United States.

Under existing authority of law, in addition to its hospital functions, the functions of the Public Health Service may be described under the following heads:

1. Protection of the United States from the introduction of disease from without.
2. Prevention of the interstate spread of disease and suppression of epidemics.
3. Cooperation with State and local boards of health in health matters.
4. Investigation of diseases of man.

5. Supervision and control of biological products.
6. Public health education and dissemination of health information.

To protect the United States from the introduction of disease from without, the Service now operates all of the maritime quarantine stations of the United States and its insular possessions. The object of the quarantine service is to protect the United States from diseases like smallpox, typhus fever, leprosy, yellow fever, cholera, and bubonic plague. To further prevent the introduction of diseased persons into the United States, the Service is charged by law with the medical examination of immigrants, and during the fiscal year 1919-1920, 762,127 immigrants were examined by its officers.

To prevent the interstate spread of disease and to suppress epidemics, the Service is authorized by law to cooperate with State and local health authorities. At the present time this work includes the suppression of epidemics, such as instituting measures to prevent the spread of bubonic plague on the southern and western coasts; sanitation of vessels and trains of interstate common carriers, including the examination of drinking water used on trains and vessels, and the control of travel of diseased persons; cooperation with State departments of health in making effective State and Federal control over the spread of communicable diseases; and cooperation with the National Park Service in sanitation of national parks to prevent the spread of disease through the use of these parks by the traveling public.

At the request of State and local health authorities, the cooperative activities of the Public Health Service take numerous forms, such, for example, as conducting studies of public health administration and organization; making sanitary surveys of counties, municipalities, and towns; investigating outbreaks of communicable diseases; and aiding States in the investigation of disease-producing conditions. Very special types of cooperation are such as venereal disease work of the Public Health Service, work in rural sanitation, and work in the prevention and control of malaria.

Under the act approved August 14, 1912, the Public Health Service is authorized to study and investigate the diseases of man and the pollution of streams. Under authority of this act, the Service is now carrying on investigations in tuberculosis, influenza, pneumonia, anthrax, amebiasis, botulinus poisoning, hookworm, leprosy, malaria, meningitis, pellagra, plague, trachoma, typhoid fever, child hygiene, industrial hygiene, excreta disposal, and stream pollution. The investigative work is done at various stations in the field and also at the hygienic laboratory in Washington.

Under the act of July 1, 1902, the Public Health Service supervises and controls the manufacture of biologic products, such as viruses,



vaccines, therapeutic serums, toxins, antitoxins, or analogous products applicable to the prevention and cure of diseases of man. The manufacture of some 96 products is supervised. The manufacture of these products is under license according to regulations, and they are kept under careful supervision by means of inspection made by officers of the Service, the products being constantly tested for purity and potency. The value of the products supervised by the Public Health Service in the fiscal year 1920 is approximately \$10,000,000; and as new advances in preventive medicine are made, the number of these products is continually increasing.

One of the important functions of the Public Health Service is the dissemination of public health information for the use of the public. The scientific public is informed by bulletins prepared by the Hygienic Laboratory and the Division of Scientific Research. State and local health authorities, quarantine officers, and other persons interested in public health matters are kept advised as to the prevalence of diseases by weekly publication of the Public Health Reports. In addition to this information, articles of general interest to sanitarians, on the progress of disease prevention, are published in the Public Health Reports. During the fiscal year 1920 the total issue of pamphlets and bulletins by the Public Health Service, exclusive of those relating to venereal disease, was 5,806,220.

#### **Résumé of Achievements.**

Some achievements of the Public Health Service may be briefly enumerated as follows:

Smallpox eradicated in the Philippines; supervision and control of cholera in the Philippines; bubonic plague controlled on the Pacific Coast by the destruction of rats and ground squirrels; bubonic plague controlled in New Orleans and Porto Rico by the eradication of rats; cholera successfully prevented from reaching the United States without interruption of commerce, in the great European epidemic of 1910, through new quarantine procedure developed by the Service. During the World War the Public Health Service successfully protected the health of the military forces of the United States in the areas contiguous to the camps. Without such control the camps would have been menaced to an unprecedented extent by such diseases as malaria, typhoid fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, and venereal diseases.

The success of the Service in the control of yellow fever has already been mentioned.

The part played by the Public Health Service in the reduction of the death rate from typhoid fever in the United States has been mentioned.

In its investigations the Public Health Service has made important contributions to the prevention and control of diseases, among which may be mentioned the following:

*Yellow fever.*—The observation made by a Service officer, as to the incubation periods of yellow fever, materially aided in the discovery by Reed and Carroll, of the United States Army, of the method of transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito.

*Cholera.*—The Service demonstrated the rôle played by cholera carriers in the spread of cholera in the Philippine Islands.

*Pellagra.*—The Service has shown that pellagra is a disease caused by improper diet, and that the prevention and cure of the disease lie in the eating of a well-balanced diet.

*Beriberi.*—The first practical demonstration that beriberi was caused by the use of polished rice was made by the Public Health Service; beriberi was eliminated from the Government institutions in the Philippine Islands by dietary measures. The Public Health Service also demonstrated that infantile beriberi was one of the causes of excessive infant mortality in the Philippines.

*Leprosy.*—By its investigation of leprosy the Public Health Service has developed a method of treatment which promises a cure.

*Malaria.*—The extra-cantonment work of the service has given a tremendous impetus to the elimination of malaria from the United States. In one demonstration the Service reduced the economic loss from \$11.50 per acre in the year 1918 to \$1.50 per acre in 1919.

*Syphilis.*—The investigations of the Service on the causes of death and sudden death in the use of drugs for the cure of syphilis have demonstrated how the five or six million doses of arsphenamine annually administered may be given safely.

*Diphtheria.*—When the Public Health Service was charged by law with the supervision of biologic products, it carried on the extremely difficult task of preparing and preserving a standard diphtheria antitoxin unit, which had never been done before and which by some was deemed to be impracticable.

*Trachoma.*—The Service has developed most effective methods for the cure of trachoma, a chronic disease of the eyes which has blinded many thousands and has been regarded by some as incurable.

*Immunity from disease.*—The Public Health Service first studied the phenomenon known to scientists as "anaphylaxis" or "hypersensitiveness," which has been found to play a most important part in the question of susceptibility to and immunity from disease.

*Typhus.*—The Public Health Service played an important part in the demonstration of the transmission of typhus fever by lice, and identified typhus fever with the so-called "Brill's" disease, endemic in New York City.

*Deer fly fever.*—The cause of deer fly fever, a new disease endemic in Utah, was discovered by the Public Health Service during 1919.

*Ground squirrels and plague.*—That the California ground squirrel could act as a natural host of the insect carrier of the plague bacillus was discovered by the Public Health Service. Had it not been for this discovery it would have been impossible to control plague on the Pacific Coast.

*Purification of polluted oysters.*—A method of treating oysters from polluted oyster beds, so as to make them safe for market use, was discovered by the Public Health Service. This process has been extensively adopted in England and without doubt will be widely used in the United States.

*Disinfection.*—The Public Health Service developed the new, widely used "Hygienic Laboratory methods of determining the phenol coefficient of disinfectants." It also developed the cyanide method of disinfection, by which vessels and buildings can be rapidly and effectively rid of rats and vermin.

*Measles.*—The Public Health Service made the important discovery that measles is contagious only during the first few days, and placed health officers in the possession of knowledge to handle measles cases intelligently.

*Rocky Mountain spotted fever.*—The method of controlling Rocky Mountain spotted fever by sheep-grazing was described and developed by the Public Health Service.

*Stream pollution.*—The Public Health Service first studied and pointed out the important sources of pollution of the waters of the Great Lakes and the Missouri River, and made recommendations that are being rapidly adopted for the control of such pollution.

*Venereal diseases.*—The Public Health Service has given great impetus to measures for controlling venereal diseases. Under its leadership, 47 States have organized special divisions in their State health departments for the control of these diseases; 427 clinics operated under general control of the Public Health Service and the State boards of health gave 1,576,542 treatments during the fiscal year 1920. Pamphlets on the subject of venereal diseases to the number of 8,082,792 were distributed by the Service and by the State boards of health.

*Hookworm.*—The identification of the American species of hookworm as a cause of widespread anemia was first accomplished by an officer of the Service, and has resulted in a notable diminution in the prevalence of this disease.

*Milk.*—Studies made by the Service on the relation of milk to public health have resulted in widespread measures for the improvement of milk supplies, with corresponding reduction of diseases caused by

polluted milk. The milk bulletin issued by the Public Health Service has been adopted as a textbook in universities throughout the United States.

*Typhoid fever.*—The intensive studies of the origin and prevalence of typhoid fever published by the Service have played an important part in the general reduction in the typhoid-fever death rate throughout the country.

*Organization of State health departments.*—The Public Health Service has steadily fostered and aided the organization of State health departments. Through the work of the Service and through the detail of officers, it has contributed directly to the organization and development of State health departments in at least 10 States, and has given aid and assistance to developing divisions of health departments in other States.

*Hospital service.*—On March 3, 1919, the Public Health Service was authorized to furnish additional hospital facilities to patients of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. At that time the Service operated hospitals with a capacity of approximately 1,500 beds. At the present time the Service has in operation 61 hospitals with a bed capacity of approximately 18,000 beds, and will, in the near future, open additional hospitals with a capacity of approximately 3,000 beds. In these hospitals the Service is now caring for over 16,000 patients. In all, the Public Health Service has up to May, 1921, cared for in hospitals approximately 200,000 patients of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, in addition to its other beneficiaries. It has made 1,070,000 examinations of applicants for compensation under the War Risk Insurance Act, and has furnished in its dispensaries 1,360,000 treatments to patients annually.

In the prosecution of this work the Public Health Service has organized several special services. For example, it has organized a dental service and has rendered dental care and treatment to 50,000 patients; 40,000 treatments have been authorized but not completed. It has organized a service for rendering occupational and physiotherapy treatments. It has created a corps of dietitians for the purpose of supplying not only a balanced ration properly prepared and served, but also for supplying a special diet in the treatment of diseases. It has organized in all its hospitals, laboratories for X-ray work and for pathology, bacteriology, and biochemistry. It has, in a similar way, begun orthopedic treatment, with shops for making supplies, braces, and other orthopedic apparatus.

#### Personnel and Administrative Organization.

The Public Health Service is a bureau in the Treasury Department and is in direct charge of the Surgeon General, whose acts are subject to general supervision and approval by the Secretary of

the Treasury. The Surgeon General administers the affairs of the Bureau, with the aid of an executive officer, through seven administrative divisions established by law; namely,

- Division of Marine Hospitals and Relief;
- Division of Domestic Quarantine;
- Division of Foreign and Insular Quarantine;
- Division of Personnel and Accounts;
- Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics;
- Division of Scientific Research;
- Division of Venereal Diseases;

and a General Inspection Service, a Purveying Service, a Section on Health Education, and the office of the Chief Clerk.

The organization of the personnel in the field consists of:

	Number.
Regular commissioned officers.....	199
Reserve commissioned officers (active).....	884
Reserve commissioned officers (inactive).....	391
Scientific personnel.....	297
Attending specialists.....	190
Acting assistant surgeons.....	590
Administrative assistants.....	172
Internes.....	34
Nurses.....	1,418
Dietitians.....	126
Reconstruction aides.....	460
Clerks.....	1,611
Other employees.....	9,114
Total.....	15,486

#### SERVICES.

*Marine Hospitals and Relief.*—The Division of Marine Hospitals and Relief furnishes hospital and dispensary treatment to Federal beneficiaries as prescribed by law, such as patients of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, Federal Board for Vocational Education, U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission, Coast Guard, Merchant Marine, etc. This division is operating at this time (May, 1921) 61 hospitals, including one leprosarium. The total bed capacity of the 61 hospitals is approximately 18,500. Additional hospitals are about to be opened, which will increase the number of beds by approximately 3,000.

*Domestic Quarantine.*—The Division of Domestic Quarantine puts into operation measures for the suppression of plague; control of water supplies used by interstate carriers; prevention of epidemics, by building up and improving divisions of communicable diseases and sanitary engineering in State health departments.

*Foreign and Insular Quarantine.*—The Division of Foreign and Insular Quarantine supervises the administration of 97 mari-



time and border quarantine stations in the United States and its possessions, and is responsible for the proper enforcement of the United States quarantine laws and regulations; supervises the operations and medical inspection of aliens at the various ports of entry in the United States, which exceed 90 in number; and directs the operations of medical officers assigned to American consulates for the purpose of enforcing the United States quarantine laws applicable at foreign ports of departure.

*Personnel and Accounts.*—The Division of Personnel and Accounts provides professional, scientific, and other personnel for the execution of the various activities of the Service, including treatment of the beneficiaries of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. The financial section under this division has charge of the pay rolls, auditing of vouchers, the placing of allotments, the preparation of estimates for appropriations to be submitted to Congress, and all financial matters of the Service.

*Sanitary Reports and Statistics.*—The Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics collects and publishes information regarding the prevalence and geographic distribution of diseases dangerous to the public health in the United States and foreign countries. Court decisions, laws, regulations, and ordinances pertaining to the public health are compiled, digested, and published. Its publications contain articles on subjects relating to the public health. This division issues Public Health Reports (weekly), its supplements and reprints.

*Scientific Research.*—The Division of Scientific Research conducts scientific field and laboratory studies of diseases of man and other public health problems. Among the diseases studied are anthrax, amebiasis, botulism, deer fly fever, hookworm, influenza, leprosy, malaria, meningitis, pellagra, pneumonia, plague, poliomyelitis, syphilis and related diseases, trachoma, tuberculosis, and typhoid fever. Studies and investigations are also made in matters relating to child hygiene, industrial hygiene, industrial wastes, public health organization and administration, sewage disposal, pollution of streams, and excreta disposal. In addition to these studies the division has charge of the following lines of work: Demonstration work in rural sanitation; treatment of cases of trachoma in hospital and field clinics for the purpose of suppressing that disease; and supervision of the manufacture and sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, including arsphenamine and neoarsphenamine, in interstate traffic.

*Venereal Diseases.*—The Division of Venereal Diseases promotes the coordination of State boards of health in venereal disease control; prepares educational material; stimulates the improvement

and standardization of methods of diagnosis, treatment, and control of venereal diseases; and stimulates greater activity through wide appeal and education of the public.

*General Inspection Service.*—The General Inspection Service makes systematic inspections of all stations and activities of the Service, and investigates complaints regarding the administration of hospitals and personal conduct of United States Public Health Service officers, with subsequent report to the Surgeon General.

*Purveying Service.*—The Purveying Service attends to the purchase, care, storage, and issue of property, such as drugs and hospital, laboratory, and office supplies and equipment; motor vehicles and repair parts for mechanical equipment.

*Public Health Education.*—The Section on Public Health Education supplies a daily health column, "Uncle Sam, M. D.," for publication in newspapers throughout the country, combined with a system of questions and answers; supplies news on health matters two or three times a week to 10,000 newspapers, periodicals, and organizations; supplies health articles to the Foreign Information Bureau; and produces motion-picture films and administers a stereopticon loan library.

#### AFFILIATIONS.

(a) *With State and local organizations.*—The United States Public Health Service cooperates and renders active assistance in the enforcement of quarantine laws, the suppression of epidemics, and the drafting of legislation; in making surveys; in venereal disease work and rural sanitation; and in the prevention and control of malaria.

(b) *With voluntary health agencies.*—The Service cooperates with—  
The International Sanitary Bureau of the American Republics;  
American Social Hygiene Association;  
Rockefeller International Health Commission;  
National Committee for Mental Hygiene;  
Institute of Tropical Medicine (Porto Rico);  
National Tuberculosis Association;  
National Health Council (consulting member of);  
American Red Cross (which gives social service in U. S. Public Health Service hospitals and handles the recruiting for them);  
and  
American Legion.

(c) *With official agencies.*—The Service furnishes medical care and treatment for the following beneficiaries:

- (1) Those persons employed, on board, in the care, preservation, or navigation of any registered, enrolled, or licensed vessel of the United States, or in the service, on board, of those engaged in such care, preservation, or navigation.

- (2) Seamen employed on yachts, provided the said yachts are enrolled, licensed, or registered as vessels of the United States.
  - (3) Seamen employed on United States Army transports or other vessels belonging to the United States Army, when not enlisted men of the Navy.
  - (4) Officers and enlisted men of the United States Coast Guard.
  - (5) Officers of the Public Health Service and employees devoting all their time to field work.
  - (6) Seamen employed on vessels of the Mississippi River Commission.
  - (7) Seamen employed on the vessels of the Engineer Corps of the Army.
  - (8) Officers, crews of vessels, keepers, and assistant keepers of the Lighthouse Service.
  - (9) Officers and seamen on vessels of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.
  - (10) Civil employees of the United States who are injured while in the performance of their duties.
  - (11) Patients of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.
- The Public Health Service details physicians to the—  
 International Office of Public Hygiene, Paris;  
 International Joint Commission;  
 United States Employees' Compensation Commission;  
 Bureau of Internal Revenue;  
 Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry;  
 Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines and Bureau of Education;  
 Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board;  
 Hawaiian Government, Sanitary Advisor;  
 Chief Quarantine Officer, Panama Canal;  
 Federal Board for Vocational Education; and  
 Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

The total appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, were \$24,965,657.14, of which approximately \$2,523,000 was spent on public health activities.

## A PROBABLE (THIRD) CASE OF GONGYLONEMA HOMINIS INFECTION IN MAN.

By C. W. STILES, Chief, Division of Zoology, United States Public Health Service.

Ward <sup>1</sup> (1916) reported the first known case of *Gongylonema* infection in man. The patient was a 16-year-old girl in the practice of Dr. R. L. Covington, in Arkansas. The thread-like nematode was extracted from the lower lip. Later (1917) I reported <sup>2</sup> a second case of this parasitism. The patient was a 13-year-old girl in the practice of Dr. K. C. Clarke, of Bushnell, Fla. Here also the worm was taken from the lower lip.

In 1919 I heard of a patient in Georgia from whose mouth a small thread-worm was alleged to have been taken, and the possibility seemed present that this represented a third case of the same kind. Through the kindness of Dr. M. F. Haygood, of the Georgia State Board of Health, the worm was finally located in the possession of Dr. H. L. Akridge, of Sale City, Ga., who placed it at my disposal for examination. He gives the following data regarding the case.

"The patient, a woman about 50 years of age, came to my office complaining with sore throat. She gave a history of having had this trouble for about three weeks, and having had treatment from a throat specialist for a supposed pharyngitis. Upon examination I found an abrasion of the mucous membrane around the anterior pillar of the tonsil; this abrasion seemed to be healing, but near the angle of the jaw there was another abrasion which presented a rather pronounced hyperemic condition. This area was very sensitive to touch, and patient complained of tickling, pricking sensation at times. The areas were touched with 10 per cent silver nitrate solution and patient was given a mild antiseptic mouth wash; a purge of calomel was also given. About three days later she returned and complained of a soreness on other side of throat. An examination showed another abrasion similar to the previous ones but on the opposite side of mouth and about one inch anterior to the angle of the jaw. This time it was again touched up with silver nitrate and patient given a mouth wash containing a very strong solution of thymol. The next day she came back to office with the worm. She stated that she felt something like a thread with her tongue, and taking a mirror she was able to grasp the worm with the fingers and pull it out. At this time the worm was very active, and lived, after being placed in the vial of water, for several hours, perhaps longer."

Unfortunately, Dr. Akridge's specimen is not complete and it is quite macerated, so that only a few anatomical characters can be recognized. Much of the cuticle is destroyed, but by good fortune a fragment of the cuticle showed two of the "bosses" which characterize the head end of *Gongylonema*; further, the pharynx was preserved and thus permitted an exclusion of the *Loa* worm from consideration. A preanal structure which may be the vulva was made out rather

<sup>1</sup> Journ. Parasitol., vol. 2, pp. 119-125.

<sup>2</sup> Annual Report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for 1918, p. 64.

indistinctly. The worm was approximately 35 mm. long. While the diagnosis of *Gongylonema* in this third case rests upon somewhat incomplete data, I believe it to be correct.

This third case is now recorded in order to emphasize the point that we have in the United States a parasitic infection of man which seemingly has a wide distribution (Florida, Georgia, and Arkansas) but which is rarely recognized.

The infection doubtless occurs through swallowing insects, perhaps croton bugs, *Aphodius*, *Blaps*, etc. Present evidence is to the effect that the presence of this worm produces an irritation with resulting nervousness, but evidence is lacking that it will cause any dangerous condition.

Similar (*Gongylonema*) infections are wide spread in cattle, sheep, mice, rats, etc., and it is entirely possible, or probable, that the worm found in man is specifically identical with the form found in some other animal. This point remains *sub judice* until a sufficient amount of well-preserved material from man becomes available to establish the specific characters. In the meantime, in order not to confuse specific diagnoses and in order to avoid erroneous deductions as to life history, I suggest—on purely practical grounds—that the worm described and figured by Ward (1916) as "*Gongylonema* (?) *pulchrum*" be referred to as "*Gongylonema hominis* sp. dub." Although it is entirely possible that Ward is correct in his suspicion, rather than opinion, that the worm is identical with the species found in swine, there are good grounds for keeping the parasite nomenclatorially distinct until the point is definitely established.

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#### A NOTE ON THE COURSE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY SINCE 1914.<sup>1</sup>

The course of mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis during and since the World War exhibits variations that are of unusual interest. It is not yet possible to analyze the statistics in detail, for the reason that the data for 1919 and 1920 have not been completely tabulated, but such gross rates as we have are sufficiently suggestive to warrant preliminary presentation.

In the accompanying table are compiled the mortality rates per 100,000 living persons for the United States, England and Wales, the Dublin registration area, and Spain, by years, since 1914.

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<sup>1</sup> From the Statistical Office, Field Investigations, United States Public Health Service.



*Mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis since 1914 in the United States, Great Britain, and Spain.*

Year.	United States.		Great Britain.		Spain. <sup>e</sup>
	24 registration States. <sup>a</sup>	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (industrial). <sup>b</sup>	England and Wales. <sup>c</sup>	Dublin registration area. <sup>d</sup>	
1914.....	123	185	105	259	123
1915.....	123	180	116	292	127
1916.....	121	173	118	268	129
1917.....	125	172	125	265	137
1918.....	130	171	134	283	168
1919.....	109	142	102	.....	140
1920.....	.....	122	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> Including District of Columbia. Data compiled from Mortality Statistics, Bureau of the Census, population estimates (intercensal) being furnished by the Census Bureau.

<sup>b</sup> From Statistical Bulletins, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The rates are exclusive of deaths among persons under 1 year of age.

<sup>c</sup> From Annual Reports of Registrar-General for England and Wales, except 1919, which was computed from data in Quarterly Reports Nos. 284, 285, 286. The rates are for the civilian population only for the years 1915-1919.

<sup>d</sup> From Weekly Returns of Births and Deaths (Yearly Summary) in the Dublin registration area, 1918.

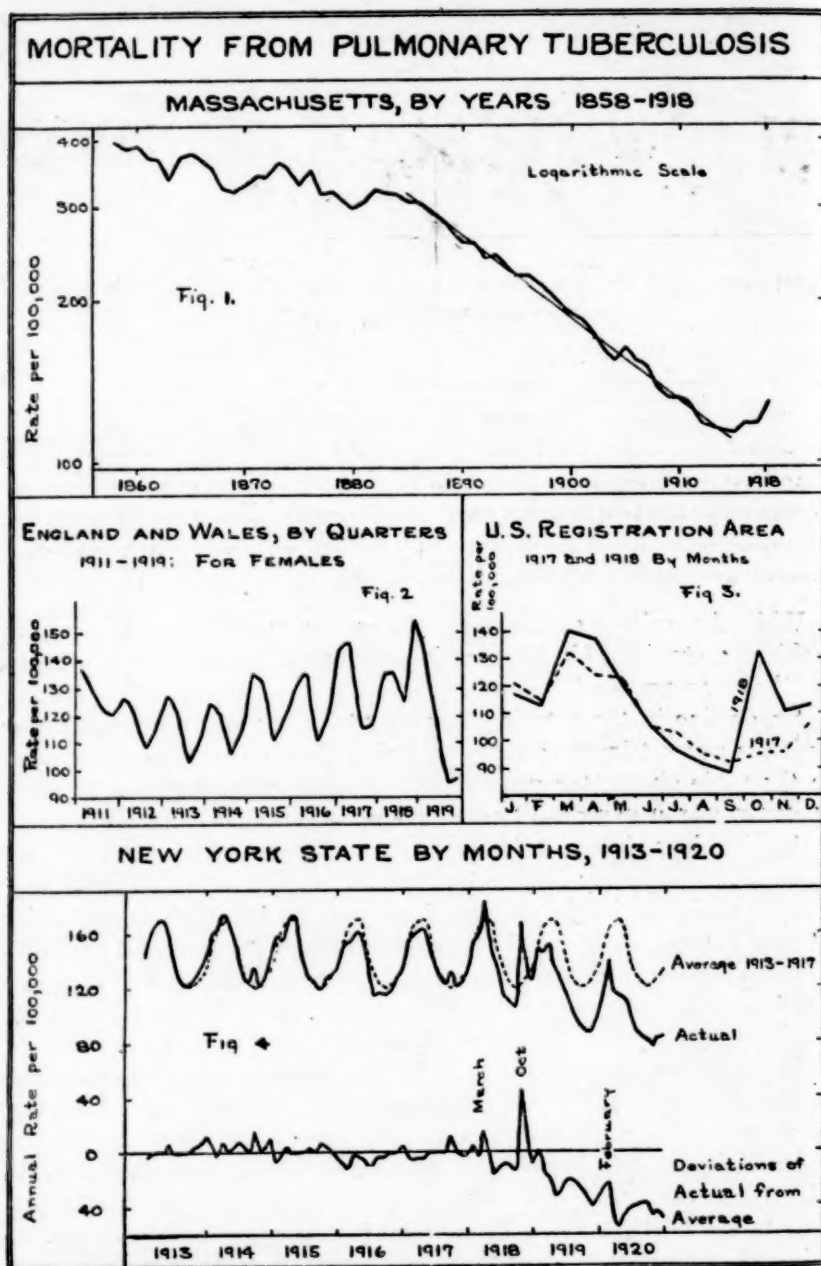
<sup>e</sup> From International Journal of Public Health, vol. 1, No. 1, July, 1920; reprinted from Anuario Estadístico de España, Año V, 1918. No data given for all forms of tuberculosis. The rate for 1919 is from data given in Anuario Estadístico de España, Año VI, 1919.

While dependable statistics for the countries of Central Europe are lacking, a considerable increase in pulmonary tuberculosis mortality has been commented upon frequently in the reports. Whether or not a decline in the rate in those countries has set in since the war ended is not yet known; but considering the three countries included in the table above, the general picture afforded is that of a more or less marked rise in mortality during the period of the war, followed by a definite drop during 1919 and 1920 in the countries for which we have data.

This variation in the course of pulmonary tuberculosis mortality at once appeals to the vital statistician as a phenomenon of probably unusual significance. We know that conditions under which people lived were radically changed during this momentous period. In what specific ways did these changes affect the tuberculosis rate?

The facts are not available in sufficient detail to afford us an answer to the question. A further consideration of the gross facts, however, as shown in the accompanying graphs, may be pertinent.

In Figure 1 the course of pulmonary tuberculosis mortality in Massachusetts during the 60-year period from 1858 to 1918 is presented as a background. The annual rates are plotted on a logarithmic scale, in order to show the relative variations from year to year. From about 1885 to 1915 the *rate* of decline was fairly constant (as the light, straight line in the chart indicates). In 1916 and 1917 a rise occurred. This was followed by a further quite marked increase in 1918. The upturn of the curve during 1916, 1917, and 1918 is clearly a departure from the course of pulmonary tuberculosis mor-



The data upon which the above graphs are based are as follows:

Fig. 1. Registration reports, Massachusetts, for various years.

Fig. 2. Reproduced from the British Medical Journal, Feb. 5, 1921, page 202, based on the 1919 report of the Registrar-General.

Fig. 3. Rates computed from the United States Bureau of the Census mortality reports for 1917 and 1918, after allowing for the withdrawal of males for military service.

Fig. 4. Monthly Vital Statistics Reviews, New York State Department of Health.

tality during the preceding 30 years. The Massachusetts figures are typical of the great majority of registration States during the last 20 years.

The Massachusetts data are not available for 1919 and 1920, and we must turn to records of another State, New York, for more detailed data for these years. In Figure 4 the monthly rates (for New York, on an annual basis) are plotted for the period 1913-1920. It was found that the seasonal curve for each year was quite uniform during the period 1913-1917, but that in 1918, 1919, and 1920 it presented irregularities. Accordingly, in order to obtain a more clearly defined picture of these irregularities, as well as of the trend, an average seasonal curve was found for 1913-1917, using the median year for each month. This is plotted as a dotted line in Figure 4 and extended through 1920. It is clearly shown that in the months in which influenza was epidemic the tuberculosis death rate rose to abnormal proportions.

The same phenomenon appeared in England and Wales, as indicated in Figure 2, in which the mortality rate from pulmonary tuberculosis among females is plotted by quarters for the period 1911-1919.

A further scrutiny of the data for New York as plotted in Figure 4 shows that with the exception of the periods of influenza epidemic, the rate for every month was lower in 1918 than in 1917 or previous years. In order to bring this out even more distinctly, the deviation of the rate for each month from the average for the corresponding months was plotted in the same figure. The same result is found when we compare the rates for each month in 1918 with those for corresponding months in 1917, in the entire death registration area of the United States (see Fig. 3).

The course of mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis during the period 1914-1920 may be described, therefore, briefly as follows:

(1) The more or less steady decline prior to the war was interrupted by a definite rise, which was widespread and lasted through 1918, followed by a marked decline in 1919 and 1920.

(2) The high rate for 1918 apparently was due entirely to the two waves of epidemic influenza, and the rate for 1920 was probably somewhat increased by the 1920 epidemic influenza wave. Presumably many tuberculous persons were carried off by the influenza epidemic, and a part of the low tuberculosis rate in 1919 and 1920 reasonably may be ascribed to the earlier removal of persons who would have died in these two years.

(3) Roughly discounting, however, the effect of the influenza epidemic, the existence of an unusual wave of mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis is still clearly shown, beginning in 1916, reaching its crest in 1917, and declining in 1918, 1919, and 1920.

The cause of the rise in the mortality rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in 1916 and 1917 is, of course, at present obscure. If there be an association between economic conditions and the tuberculosis death rate, a possible explanation is suggested in the fact that immediately preceding the rise in mortality during 1914 and 1915 in the United States there was a period of serious unemployment and that in 1917-1920, wages kept pace with living costs and the demand for labor was extraordinarily great.

NOTE.—A summary of Dr. Stevenson's comment upon the course of tuberculosis mortality in England and Wales, as given in the 1919 Report of the Registrar-General, is made in the *British Medical Journal* (Feb. 5, 1921, p. 202) in part as follows:

"It is remarkable that a fall in the mortality from tuberculosis occurred in 1919, notwithstanding the effects of the influenza epidemic which continued into the early part of the year. Dr. Stevenson gives reason for concluding that the recent trend of tuberculosis mortality can only be profitably studied by disentangling it from the mortality caused among the tuberculous population by influenza. When this is done, he considers that the figures show that the tuberculosis mortality reached a maximum in 1917, and that a decline set in during the last year of the war and developed to a remarkable extent during the first year of peace. He considers it necessary to lay stress on these points, as in the absence of their consideration the recently experienced tuberculosis mortality has been regarded as disappointing. In seeking to arrive at a conception of the course of tuberculosis mortality during 1918-19, an attempt has to be made to estimate what this would probably have been in the absence of the violent disturbance caused by influenza. Accordingly, the mortality of each quarter of the year is considered separately; only the second quarter was unaffected by influenza, and the other three quarters were affected in varying degrees. A diagram illustrating the mortality of females from tuberculosis in each quarter from 1911 to 1919, inclusive, is here reproduced.<sup>2</sup> It will be seen that after remaining at a minimum in the years 1912-1914, the quarterly rates gradually increased during the three following years, but began to fall again during the first two quarters of 1918, after which the great epidemic of influenza temporarily arrested the fall, raising the rates for the next three quarters to a high level. The normal seasonal rise and fall of tuberculosis mortality shows a minimum in the third quarter and a maximum in the first or second. The second quarter was unaffected by the great epidemic, and is taken as most nearly representing the probable behavior of the yearly mortality if the epidemic had not occurred. The curve of the mortality of the second quarter, after maintaining a minimum for the three years 1912-1914, gradually rose during the next three to a maximum in 1917, and then fell uninterruptedly to 1919, when the lowest point was reached. There was a reduction below the nine years' average from 10 to 20 per cent in the last three quarters' mortality, but Dr. Stevenson points out that caution must be exercised in interpreting this.

<sup>2</sup> See Fig. 2 in accompanying chart—Ed.

"If," he says, "influenza increased the death rate of the preceding three quarters by killing off tuberculous patients who would otherwise have died a little later, the great fall which has occurred since the epidemic came to an end may be in part attributable to this earlier removal of persons who would otherwise have died in the quarters of low mortality."

"He does not, however, consider that this is a serious source of error. There is no evidence that mortality from the nonpulmonary forms of the disease was increased by the epidemic; these nonpulmonary rates were very low in 1919, and this is thought to point to a real decline in the destructiveness of tuberculosis."

### DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED MAY 14, 1921.

*Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended May 14, 1921, and corresponding week, 1920. (From the "Weekly Health Index," May 17, 1921, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)*

	Week ended May 14, 1921.	Corresponding week, 1920.
Policies in force.....	46, 840, 169	43, 723, 332
Number of death claims.....	8, 329	8, 440
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force.....	9.3	10.1

*Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended May 14, 1921, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years. (From the "Weekly Health Index," May 17, 1921, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)*

City.	Estimated popula- tion, July 1, 1921.	Week ended May 14, 1921.		Average annual death rate per 1,000. <sup>3</sup>	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mor- tality rate week ended May 14, 1921. <sup>3</sup>
		Total deaths.	Death rate. <sup>1</sup>		Week ended May 14, 1921.	Previous year or years. <sup>2</sup>	
Akron, Ohio.....	229,195	30	6.8	*12.4	3	*5	29
Albany, N. Y.....	115,071	38	17.2	C 17.4	3	C 7	67
Atlanta, Ga.....	207,473	57	14.3	C 11.1	5	C 4	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	751,537	198	13.7	A 18.2	29	A 31	81
Birmingham, Ala.....	186,133	59	16.5	A 16.2	11	A 9	.....
Boston, Mass.....	757,634	185	12.7	A 18.8	39	A 40	105
Bridgeport, Conn.....	149,967	27	9.4	A 14.3	5	A 7	63
Buffalo, N. Y.....	519,608	117	11.7	C 15.3	17	C 28	66
Cambridge, Mass.....	110,444	30	14.2	A 13.6	5	A 5	89
Camden, N. J.....	119,672	26	11.3	.....	5	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2,780,655	580	10.9	A 15.1	81	A 126	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	403,418	102	13.2	C 14.7	12	C 13	79
Cleveland, Ohio.....	831,138	187	11.7	C 12.8	27	C 34	72
Columbus, Ohio.....	245,358	59	12.5	C 13.7	2	C 1	23
Dallas, Tex.....	165,282	29	9.1	A 13.0	4	A 5	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	158,119	26	8.6	C 7.1	3	C 4	49
Denver, Colo.....	263,152	64	12.7	A 13.9	8	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	1,070,450	210	10.2	C 10.4	51	C 51	96
Fall River, Mass.....	120,668	45	19.4	C 13.4	10	C 8	150
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	141,197	24	8.9	C 20.7	4	C 13	68
Houston, Tex.....	144,340	30	10.8	.....	6	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	325,215	79	12.7	C 18.2	4	C 19	31
Jersey City, N. J.....	302,788	71	12.2	C 15.5	10	C 15	.....
Kansas City, Kans.....	103,908	13	6.5	.....	1	.....	24
Kansas City, Mo.....	336,157	81	12.6	C 14.3	8	C 10	.....

<sup>1</sup> Annual rate per 1,000 population.

<sup>2</sup> "A" indicates data for the corresponding week of the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. "C" indicates data for the corresponding week of the year 1920.

<sup>3</sup> Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1920. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

<sup>4</sup> Data based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.



*Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended May 14, 1921, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years—Continued.*

City.	Estimated population, July 1, 1921.	Week ended May 14, 1921.		Average annual death rate per 1,000.	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortality rate week ended May 14, 1921.
		Total deaths.	Death rate.		Week ended May 14, 1921.	Previous year or years.	
Los Angeles, Calif.	611,636	153	13.0	A 12.8	8	A 12	38
Louisville, Ky.	236,083	52	11.5	C 10.0	7	C 5	81
Lowell, Mass.	113,757	25	11.5	A 17.1	5	A 7	80
Memphis, Tenn.	165,389	35	11.0	C 22.3	5	C 4	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	468,386	86	9.6	A 13.2	19	A 23	92
Minneapolis, Minn.	392,815	84	11.2	C 14.4	15	C 11	85
Nashville, Tenn.	119,536	40	17.4	C 15.4	4	C 4	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	125,012	22	9.2	A 16.6	6	A 9	92
New Haven, Conn.	167,007	31	9.7	C 15.6	6	C 8	71
New Orleans, La.	394,657	120	15.9	A 19.4	17	A 17	.....
New York, N. Y.	5,751,867	1,256	11.4	C 12.8	172	C 209	68
Newark, N. J.	424,885	92	11.3	C 13.2	6	C 22	.....
Norfolk, Va.	121,260	23	9.9	.....	3	.....	53
Oakland, Calif.	226,472	26	6.0	A 10.4	1	A 3	13
Omaha, Nebr.	197,066	55	14.6	.....	4	.....	.....
Paterson, N. J.	137,463	24	9.1	.....	2	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,866,212	472	13.2	A 16.5	48	A 65	58
Pittsburgh, Pa.	596,413	170	14.9	C 15.3	18	C 18	64
Portland, Oreg.	264,859	49	9.6	C 10.2	7	C 8	70
Providence, R. I.	239,645	49	10.7	C 12.7	7	C 6	.....
Richmond, Va.	175,686	44	13.1	C 12.1	4	C 7	49
Rochester, N. Y.	305,229	68	11.6	C 15.4	7	C 14	54
St. Louis, Mo.	786,164	196	13.0	C 13.8	19	C 26	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	237,781	40	8.8	C 15.9	6	C 5	60
Salt Lake City, Utah	121,595	41	17.6	A 11.3	6	.....	93
San Francisco, Calif.	520,546	113	11.3	C 12.6	10	C 10	58
Seattle, Wash.	327,227	65	10.4	A 9.5	7	A 6	58
Spokane, Wash.	104,442	20	10.0	C 14.0	3	C 2	66
Springfield, Mass.	135,877	31	11.9	.....	2	.....	30
Syracuse, N. Y.	177,265	43	12.6	C 15.0	8	C 15	96
Toledo, Ohio	253,696	61	12.5	A 15.8	10	A 8	101
Trenton, N. J.	122,760	33	14.0	A 17.7	8	A 7	.....
Washington, D. C.	454,026	106	12.2	A 15.4	15	A 10	88
Wilmington, Del.	113,408	23	10.6	C 11.7	3	.....	.....
Worcester, Mass.	184,972	40	11.3	C 11.2	9	C 3	97
Yonkers, N. Y.	103,324	26	13.1	A 16.1	3	A 6	68
Youngstown, Ohio	139,432	49	15.0	.....	14	.....	177

\* Data based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.

# PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

*No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.*

## UNITED STATES.

### CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

#### Telegraphic Reports for Week Ended May 21, 1921.

These reports are preliminary and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers.

ALABAMA.		CALIFORNIA—continued.	
	Cases.		Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	Influenza.....	32
Chicken pox.....	15	Lethargic encephalitis:	
Diphtheria.....	6	Dinuba.....	1
Hookworm.....	37	Visalia.....	1
Leprosy.....	1	Poliomyelitis—San Francisco.....	1
Malaria.....	14	Rabies in man—Sacramento.....	1
Measles.....	52	Smallpox:	
Mumps.....	12	Riverside.....	10
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1	San Francisco.....	17
Pellagra.....	11	Scattering.....	41
Scarlet fever.....	6	Typhoid fever.....	16
Smallpox:			
Jefferson County.....	14		
Scattering.....	47		
Tetanus.....	1		
Tuberculosis.....	32		
Typhoid fever.....	25		
Whooping cough.....	4		
ARKANSAS.		COLORADO.	
Chicken pox.....	29		
Diphtheria.....	5	(Exclusive of Denver.)	
Hookworm.....	1	Chicken pox.....	56
Influenza.....	9	Diphtheria.....	23
Malaria.....	68	Measles.....	99
Measles.....	57	Mumps.....	3
Pellagra.....	17	Pneumonia.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	5	Scarlet fever.....	49
Smallpox.....	12	Septic sore throat.....	3
Trachoma.....	3	Smallpox.....	78
Tuberculosis.....	12	Tuberculosis.....	4
Typhoid fever.....	10	Typhoid fever.....	6
Whooping cough.....	23	Whooping cough.....	17
CALIFORNIA.		CONNECTICUT.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis:		Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Bakersfield.....	1	Chicken pox.....	47
San Francisco.....	1	Conjunctivitis (infectious).....	12
		Diphtheria:	
		Bridgeport.....	10
		New Haven.....	8
		Scattering.....	27
		German measles.....	3
		Impetigo contagiosa.....	3
		Influenza.....	5

CONNECTICUT—continued.		ILLINOIS—continued.	
	Cases.		Cases.
Lethargic encephalitis.....	4	Pneumonia.....	184
Malaria.....	2	Polio-myelitis:	
Measles:		Chicago.....	1
New Britain.....	8	Noble County—Orange Township.....	1
Scattering.....	52	Scarlet fever:	
Mumps.....	91	Chicago.....	124
Paratyphoid fever.....	5	Decatur.....	9
Pneumonia (lobar).....	37	Galesburg.....	9
Scarlet fever:		Galva.....	18
Bridgeport.....	23	Peoria.....	12
New Haven.....	14	Scattering.....	112
Scattering.....	42	Smallpox.....	62
Tetanus.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	6
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	21		
Typhoid fever:			
Hartford.....	16		
Scattering.....	10		
Whooping cough.....	72		
		INDIANA.	
DELAWARE.		Diphtheria.....	30
Chicken pox.....	1	Polio-myelitis—Elkhart County.....	1
Diphtheria.....	4	Rabies in animals—Vigo County.....	1
Malaria.....	2	Scarlet fever.....	162
Measles.....	2	Smallpox.....	99
Mumps.....	5	Typhoid fever.....	10
Scabies.....	1		
Scarlet fever.....	14	IOWA.	
Trachoma.....	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Tuberculosis.....	7	Fort Dodge.....	1
Whooping cough.....	5	Greene.....	1
		Diphtheria.....	10
FLORIDA.		Scarlet fever.....	42
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	Smallpox.....	110
Diphtheria.....	9		
Malaria.....	23	KANSAS.	
Measles.....	22	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Pneumonia.....	2	Chicken pox.....	170
Smallpox.....	31	Diphtheria.....	47
Tetanus.....	1	German measles.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	8	Influenza.....	13
Whooping cough.....	16	Measles.....	417
		Mumps.....	27
GEORGIA.		Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	2
Chicken pox.....	54	Pneumonia.....	10
Diphtheria.....	7	Scarlet fever.....	90
Dysentery (amebic).....	1	Smallpox.....	226
Dysentery (bacillary).....	8	Tuberculosis.....	45
Influenza.....	2	Typhoid fever.....	9
Malaria.....	42	Whooping cough.....	73
Measles.....	36		
Mumps.....	11	LOUISIANA.	
Pneumonia.....	9	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	19	Diphtheria.....	12
Smallpox.....	41	Paratyphoid fever.....	5
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	11	Scarlet fever.....	5
Typhoid fever.....	31	Smallpox.....	16
Whooping cough.....	9	Typhoid fever.....	18
ILLINOIS.		MAINE.	
Diphtheria:		Chicken pox.....	4
Chicago.....	175	Diphtheria.....	10
Park Ridge.....	10	Influenza.....	9
Scattering.....	68	Measles.....	67
Influenza.....	14	Mumps.....	1
Lethargic encephalitis—Chicago.....	3	Pneumonia.....	4
		Scarlet fever.....	7
		Tuberculosis.....	19
		Typhoid fever.....	1

MARYLAND. <sup>1</sup>	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	46
Diphtheria.....	34
Dysentery.....	5
German measles.....	7
Influenza.....	11
Malaria.....	3
Measles.....	166
Mumps.....	65
Pneumonia (all forms).....	63
Scarlet fever.....	30
Septic sore throat.....	1
Smallpox.....	1
Trachoma.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	58
Typhoid fever.....	13
Whooping cough.....	177

MASSACHUSETTS.	Cases.
Actinomycosis.....	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Chicken pox.....	98
Conjunctivitis (suppurative).....	17
Diphtheria.....	151
German measles.....	28
Influenza.....	13
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
Measles.....	568
Mumps.....	109
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	23
Pneumonia (lobar).....	110
Scarlet fever.....	205
Septic sore throat.....	3
Trachoma.....	1
Trichinosis.....	5
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	205
Typhoid fever.....	85
Whooping cough.....	120

MINNESOTA.	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	4
Chicken pox.....	74
Diphtheria.....	50
Measles.....	59
Pneumonia.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	143
Smallpox.....	232
Tuberculosis.....	63
Typhoid fever.....	4
Whooping cough.....	4

MISSISSIPPI.	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Diphtheria.....	5
Scarlet fever.....	8
Smallpox.....	26
Typhoid fever.....	7

MISSOURI.	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	60
Diphtheria.....	91
Epidemic sore throat.....	2
Influenza.....	6
Measles.....	122
Mumps.....	41
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	96

MISSOURI—continued.	Cases.
Smallpox.....	156
Trachoma.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	34
Typhoid fever.....	9
Whooping cough.....	100

MONTANA.	Cases.
Diphtheria.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	14
Smallpox.....	38
Typhoid fever.....	1

NEBRASKA.	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	45
Diphtheria:	
Omaha.....	13
Scattering.....	5
Measles.....	26
Mumps.....	16
Scarlet fever.....	35
Smallpox:	
Omaha.....	12
Scattering.....	38
Tuberculosis.....	2
Whooping cough.....	14

NEW JERSEY.	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3
Chicken pox.....	137
Diphtheria.....	154
Influenza.....	7
Malaria.....	2
Measles.....	276
Pneumonia.....	113
Scarlet fever.....	231
Trachoma.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	311

NEW MEXICO.	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	6
Diphtheria.....	27
German measles.....	3
Measles.....	32
Mumps.....	4
Pneumonia.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	6
Smallpox.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	13
Typhoid fever.....	2
Typhus fever:	
San Juan County—	
Navajo Indian Reservation.....	40
Whooping cough.....	7

NEW YORK.	Cases.
(Exclusive of New York City.)	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Diphtheria.....	179
Influenza.....	58
Lethargic encephalitis.....	2
Measles.....	845
Pneumonia.....	152
Scarlet fever.....	244

<sup>1</sup> Week ended Friday.

NEW YORK—continued.	Cases.
Smallpox.....	15
Typhoid fever.....	17
Whooping cough.....	403

NORTH CAROLINA.	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	83
Diphtheria.....	15
German measles.....	1
Measles.....	307
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	16
Septic sore throat.....	4
Smallpox.....	103
Typhoid fever.....	32
Whooping cough.....	299

SOUTH DAKOTA.	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	9
Diphtheria.....	5
Measles.....	70
Mumps.....	1
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	14
Smallpox.....	42
Tuberculosis.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	4

TEXAS.	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	11
Measles.....	86
Mumps.....	11
Smallpox.....	55
Whooping cough.....	34

VERMONT.	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	32
Diphtheria.....	5
Measles.....	68
Mumps.....	2
Pneumonia.....	4
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	28
Smallpox.....	4
Typhoid fever.....	3
Whooping cough.....	30

VIRGINIA.	Cases.
Smallpox:	
Grayson County, several cases.	
Nelson County.....	1

WASHINGTON.	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	57
Diphtheria.....	39
Measles.....	46
Mumps.....	25
Scarlet fever.....	34
Smallpox.....	165
Tuberculosis.....	5
Typhoid fever.....	12
Whooping cough.....	24

WEST VIRGINIA.	Cases.
Diphtheria.....	11
Measles:	
Elkins.....	9
Scattering.....	18
Scarlet fever.....	18
Smallpox.....	9
Typhoid fever.....	1

WISCONSIN.	Cases.
Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox.....	50
Diphtheria.....	19
German measles.....	2
Measles.....	7
Poliomyelitis.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	40
Smallpox.....	14
Tuberculosis.....	17
Whooping cough.....	22

Scattering:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	128
Diphtheria.....	39
German measles.....	1
Influenza.....	19
Measles.....	65
Scarlet fever.....	141
Smallpox.....	107
Tuberculosis.....	14
Typhoid fever.....	3
Whooping cough.....	112

## District of Columbia and Kentucky Reports for Week Ended May 14, 1921.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	15
Diphtheria.....	4
Measles.....	215
Scarlet fever.....	11
Smallpox.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	18
Typhoid fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	23

KENTUCKY.	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	5
Diphtheria:	
Jefferson County.....	16
Scattering.....	2
German measles.....	1
Measles:	
Harlan County.....	46
Jefferson County.....	68
Scattering.....	9

KENTUCKY—continued.	Cases.
Mumps.....	49
Pneumonia.....	13
Scarlet fever:	
Jefferson County.....	20
Lyon County.....	11
Scattering.....	6
Smallpox:	
Fulton County.....	19
Henderson County.....	11
Scattering.....	23
Tonsillitis.....	1
Trachoma.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	8
Typhoid fever.....	6
Whooping cough.....	20



## SUMMARY OF CASES REPORTED MONTHLY BY STATES.

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State.	Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Malaria.	Measles.	Pellagra.	Pollomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Typhoid fever.
<b>March, 1921.</b>										
Colorado.....	1	141	6	.....	404	.....	.....	106	173	11
<b>April, 1921.</b>										
California.....	21	615	380	12	2,259	4	4	486	438	39
Delaware.....	.....	27	4	.....	9	.....	.....	35	.....	5
District of Columbia.....	1	33	5	.....	1,109	.....	.....	91	.....	6
Indiana.....	2	314	40	.....	1,757	.....	2	1,028	934	36
Kansas.....	2	185	46	.....	2,524	1	1	344	744	14
Louisiana.....	4	30	29	97	93	20	3	24	168	67
Maryland.....	3	145	189	2	645	1	2	188	27	50
Minnesota.....	8	256	6	1	205	.....	7	598	1,225	68
New Mexico.....	2	140	4	6	503	1	.....	51	21	6
Ohio.....	16	640	38	2	1,870	.....	1	1,107	917	79
Pennsylvania.....	11	1,343	.....	.....	1,816	.....	1	2,237	30	95
Rhode Island.....	2	94	7	.....	377	.....	.....	164	.....	3
South Dakota.....	1	59	3	.....	186	.....	.....	124	288	7
West Virginia.....	7	100	73	.....	834	.....	1	179	399	47
Wisconsin.....	7	278	301	.....	472	.....	8	814	621	18

## RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION.

## Minnesota—April, 1921.

Cases of communicable diseases referred during April, 1921, to other State health departments by the Department of Health of the State of Minnesota.

Disease and locality of notification	Referred to health authority of—	Why referred.
Diphtheria.....	Dorchester, Allamakee County, Iowa ..	Nose and throat specimens sent to Minnesota State Board of Health showed diphtheria bacilli.
Typhoid fever: Rochester, Olmsted County, Minn.	Wales, Cavalier County, N. Dak. ....	Epidemiological data give date of first symptoms Oct., 1920; diagnosis Mar. 3, 1921.
Tuberculosis: Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Olmsted County, Minn.	Coalinga, Fresno County, Calif. .... Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill. .... Manson, Calhoun County, Iowa. .... Rockford, Floyd County, Iowa. .... Dubuque, Dubuque County, Iowa. .... Stombough, Iron County, Mich. .... Webb City, Jasper County, Mo. .... Great Falls, Cascade County, Mont. .... Red Lodge, Carbon County, Mont. .... Clarkson, R. R. 4, Colfax County, Nebr. .... Chandler, Lincoln County, Okla. .... Pollock, Campbell County, S. Dak. .... Parker, Turner County, S. Dak. .... Blunt, Hughes County, S. Dak. .... Lake Preston, Kingsburg County, S. Dak. .... Palestine, Anderson County, Tex. .... Bryan, Brazos County, Tex. .... Beaver Dam, Dodge County, Wis. .... Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wis. .... Kenora, Ontario, Canada. ....	Two cases, stage of disease not given; six advanced; ten moderately advanced; two incipient cases left Mayo Clinic for homes.

PLAGUE.<sup>1</sup>

## HUMAN CASES OF PLAGUE REPORTED.

Place.	Period covered.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California: San Benito County.....	1921. Feb. 7.....		1	

<sup>1</sup> A summary of the reports received of the occurrence of plague and the finding of plague-infected rodents in the United States during 1920 was published in Public Health Reports, Jan. 7, 1921, p. 15.

## PLAGUE-INFECTED RODENTS.

Place.	Period covered.	Rodents found plague infected.
Florida: Pensacola.....	1921. Jan. 1 to Apr. 18..... Apr. 19 to May 21.....	5 0
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	Jan. 1 to Apr. 30..... May 1 to 19..... May 20.....	36 0 1

## TYPHUS FEVER.

## Navajo Indian Reservation, Shiprock, N. Mex.—May 9-21, 1921.

An outbreak of typhus fever has occurred in the Navajo Indian Reservation, near Shiprock, N. Mex., and according to information dated May 21, 1921, investigation by Public Health Service officers shows that there had been 30 to 40 cases, with 16 deaths to that date.

The outbreak was first reported in the San Juan Indian school at Shiprock, by the superintendent of the school, on May 9, but diagnosis of the disease had not been made at that time. Upon request of the Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, on May 18, the United States Public Health Service immediately directed Passed Asst. Surg. C. E. Waller, stationed at Santa Fe, to investigate, and later Asst. Surgeons Tappan and Armstrong were detailed to aid the State and Indian medical authorities in suppressing the outbreak.

The area involved on the reservation is about 15 square miles, and vigorous measures are being instituted to prevent further spread of the disease over the reservation, which is of considerable area, extending into Arizona and Utah and having a population of approximately 30,000 Indians.

## CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921.

## BOTULISM.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Colorado: Pueblo.....	2	1

## CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

## CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1920, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full six years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

Place.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended May 7, 1921.		Place.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended May 7, 1921.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
California:				Massachusetts:			
Los Angeles.....	0	1		Danvers.....		1	
Colorado:				Michigan:			
Pueblo.....	0		1	Saginaw.....	0		2
Connecticut:				Minnesota:			
Bridgeport.....	0	1		Duluth.....	0	1	
Bristol.....		1		New Jersey:			
New Britain.....	0	1		Jersey City.....	0	1	
Waterbury.....	0	2		New York:			
Illinois:				Cohoes.....	0		1
Galesburg.....	0	1		New York.....	7	7	2
Springfield.....	0		1	Ohio:			
Kansas:				Marion.....	0	1	1
Parsons.....	0	1		Pennsylvania:			
Kentucky:				Pittsburgh.....	0	1	
Lexington.....	0	1	1	Tennessee:			
Louisiana:				Chattanooga.....	0	1	
Monroe.....			1	Texas:			
Maryland:				Fort Worth.....	0	2	1
Baltimore.....	2	1		Virginia:			
				Richmond.....	0	1	2

## DIPHTHERIA.

See p. 1198; also Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 1185, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 1189.

## INFLUENZA.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Michigan:		
Birmingham.....		1	Detroit.....	2	1
California:			Missouri:		
Berkeley.....	2		Kansas City.....	3	4
Los Angeles.....	0		St. Joseph.....		1
Pasadena.....	1		New Jersey:		
San Francisco.....	4		Kearny.....	6	
Stockton.....	1		Newark.....	4	1
Connecticut:			West Orange.....	1	
Meriden.....	1		New York:		
Stonington.....	1		Albany.....	1	
Georgia:			Mount Vernon.....	1	
Atlanta.....	2		New York.....	49	10
Illinois:			Saratoga Springs.....	1	
Chicago.....	35	3	North Carolina:		
Kansas:			Wilmington.....	1	
Wichita.....	1		Oklahoma:		
Maine:			Oklahoma City.....		1
Bangor.....	1		Pennsylvania:		
Biddeford.....	3		Philadelphia.....	4	5
Maryland:			Texas:		
Baltimore.....	6	1	Dallas.....	4	1
Massachusetts:			Virginia:		
Boston.....	1	1	Richmond.....		1
Fall River.....	1				
Haverhill.....	4				
Peabody.....	1				
Somerville.....	3				

## LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS.

California:			Ohio:		
San Francisco.....	2		Akron.....	1	
Connecticut:			Wisconsin:		
Bridgeport.....		1	Milwaukee.....	1	

## CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

## MALARIA.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			New Jersey:		
Birmingham.....	1	.....	Jersey City.....	1	.....
Georgia:			New York:		
Brunswick.....	13	.....	New York.....	3	.....
Valdosta.....		1	Texas:		
Louisiana:			Waco.....		1
Alexandria.....	7	.....			
Baton Rouge.....	1	.....			
Lake Charles.....	3	.....			
New Orleans.....	1	.....			

## MEASLES.

See p. 1198; also Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 1185, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 1189.

## PELLAGRA.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
California:			South Carolina:		
Pasadena.....	1	.....	Charleston.....		1
Georgia:			Texas:		
Atlanta.....		1	Dallas.....	2	.....
Macon.....		1	Virginia:		
Louisiana:			Portsmouth.....	1	.....
Baton Rouge.....	1	.....			
Oklahoma:					
Oklahoma City.....		1			

## PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

Alabama:			Illinois:		
Anniston.....	1	.....	Bloomington.....		1
Birmingham.....		6	Blue Island.....		1
Mobile.....		1	Chicago.....	108	46
Montgomery.....		1	East St. Louis.....		1
California:			Freeport.....		1
Alameda.....		1	Jacksonville.....		2
Bakersfield.....		1	Rockford.....		1
Berkeley.....		1	Rock Island.....	2	1
Eureka.....		1	Indiana:		
Long Beach.....	1	.....	East Chicago.....		1
Los Angeles.....	29	7	Gary.....		1
Oakland.....		2	Indianapolis.....		8
Pasadena.....	2	.....	Marion.....		1
Sacramento.....	4	2	Mishawaka.....		1
San Bernardino.....		1	Muncie.....		1
San Diego.....		3	Terre Haute.....		1
San Francisco.....	15	4	Iowa:		
Santa Barbara.....		2	Council Bluffs.....		2
Stockton.....		2	Mason City.....		1
Vallejo.....		1	Kansas:		
Colorado:			Kansas City.....	2	.....
Denver.....		9	Wichita.....		3
Pueblo.....		1	Kentucky:		
Connecticut:			Covington.....		2
Bridgeport.....	7	6	Lexington.....		2
Hartford.....		1	Louisville.....		4
New Britain.....	3	.....	Louisiana:		
New Haven.....		5	Baton Rouge.....	2	.....
New London.....	1	.....	New Orleans.....		15
Stamford.....	5	.....	Maine:		
Stonington.....		1	Bangor.....	2	.....
Waterbury.....		6	Biddeford.....		2
Delaware:			Lewiston.....		1
Wilmington.....		2	Portland.....		2
District of Columbia:			Maryland:		
Washington.....		12	Baltimore.....	42	20
Florida:			Cumberland.....	3	.....
Miami.....		2	Massachusetts:		
Georgia:			Arlington.....		1
Atlanta.....		7	Boston.....	23	21
Macon.....		2	Braintree.....	2	.....
Savannah.....		1	Brockton.....	1	.....

## CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

## PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Massachusetts—Continued.			New Jersey—Continued.		
Cambridge.....	1	3	Summit.....		1
Chelsea.....	1		Trenton.....	4	1
Danvers.....	6	1	West Hoboken.....		1
Everett.....	4	3	New York:		
Fall River.....	3	3	Binghamton.....	3	
Haverhill.....	2	2	Buffalo.....	30	11
Holyoke.....	2	1	Cohoes.....		1
Lowell.....	2		Elmira.....	4	
Lynn.....	2		Glens Falls.....		1
Medford.....	1		Ithaca.....	2	
Methuen.....		2	Jamestown.....	1	
New Bedford.....	1		Lackawanna.....	3	
Newburyport.....	1	1	Lockport.....	2	
Newton.....	1		Middletown.....	1	
North Adams.....		1	Mount Vernon.....	7	1
Northampton.....	2		Newburgh.....	2	
Peabody.....	2	1	New York.....	271	130
Pittsfield.....	2	2	Niagara Falls.....	4	
Quincy.....	2	2	Peekskill.....	3	
Salem.....	2	2	Port Chester.....	4	
Somerville.....	2	1	Poughkeepsie.....	1	
Southbridge.....	4	2	Rochester.....	11	5
Springfield.....	3		Saratoga Springs.....	3	1
Taunton.....	1	1	Schenectady.....	5	1
Waltham.....	2		Syracuse.....		5
Watertown.....	2		Troy.....	1	
Westfield.....	9	8	White Plains.....	1	
Winthrop.....			Yonkers.....		4
Worcester.....			North Carolina:		
Michigan:			Charlotte.....		1
Ann Arbor.....	4	2	Rocky Mount.....		1
Battle Creek.....	79	30	Wilmington.....		3
Detroit.....	1	1	Winston-Salem.....		2
Flint.....	3	1	Ohio:		
Grand Rapids.....	3	2	Akron.....	1	
Hamtramck.....	1	1	Alliance.....		1
Ironwood.....	4	2	Barberton.....		1
Kalamazoo.....	1	1	Bucyrus.....	3	
Muskegon.....	1		Chillicothe.....		1
Pontiac.....	1	1	Cincinnati.....		5
Port Huron.....	1	2	Columbus.....	1	6
Saginaw.....	1		Dayton.....	1	
Sault Ste. Marie.....			East Cleveland.....	2	
Minnesota:			Hamilton.....		1
Duluth.....	1	1	Ironton.....		1
Minneapolis.....	6		Lancaster.....		1
St. Paul.....	4		Newark.....		1
Missouri:			Salem.....		2
Kansas City.....	6	3	Toledo.....		2
St. Joseph.....	3		Youngstown.....		5
Springfield.....			Oregon:		
Montana:			Portland.....		3
Butte.....	2	1	Pennsylvania:		
Great Falls.....			Philadelphia.....	63	38
Nebraska:			Rhode Island:		
Lincoln.....	1	1	Newport.....		2
Omaha.....	9		Pawtucket.....		1
New Hampshire:			Providence.....		4
Concord.....	1		South Carolina:		
Manchester.....	2		Charleston.....		1
New Jersey:			South Dakota:		
Atlantic City.....	3		Sioux Falls.....		1
Bayonne.....	1		Tennessee:		
Belleville.....	2		Chattanooga.....	1	
Bloomfield.....	3		Nashville.....		3
Clifton.....	1	5	Texas:		
Elizabeth.....	1	1	Dallas.....	8	5
Englewood.....	3		El Paso.....		8
Garfield.....	1		Galveston.....		2
Harrison.....	3		Utah:		
Hoboken.....	1	3	Provo.....	3	1
Irvington.....	10		Salt Lake City.....		2
Jersey City.....	2		Vermont:		
Kearny.....	1		Burlington.....		3
Morristown.....	58	4	Rutland.....		1
Newark.....	2		Virginia:		
Orange.....	1		Lynchburg.....		1
Passaic.....	1		Norfolk.....		4
Paterson.....	1		Portsmouth.....		2



## CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

## PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Virginia—Continued.			Wisconsin:		
Richmond.....		6	Madison.....		1
Roanoke.....	4		Racine.....		1
West Virginia:			Wyoming:		
Charleston.....		1	Cheyenne.....		1
Wheeling.....		2			

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1920, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full six years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

Place.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended May 7, 1921.		Place.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended May 7, 1921.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
California:				Massachusetts:			
San Francisco.....	0	1		Boston.....	0	1	
Connecticut:				Missouri:			
Bridgeport.....	0	1		St. Louis.....	0	1	1
Maine:				New York:			
Biddeford.....			1	New York.....	1	1	

## RABIES IN ANIMALS.

Place.	Cases.	Place.	Cases.
Massachusetts:		New Jersey:	
Boston.....	1	Bloomfield.....	1
		Summit.....	1

## RABIES IN MAN.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
New Jersey:		
Bloomfield.....		1

## SCARLET FEVER.

See p. 1198; also Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 1185, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 1189.

## CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

## SMALLPOX.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1920, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full six years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

Place.	Median for previous years.	Week ended May 7, 1921.		Place.	Median for previous years.	Week ended May 7, 1921.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:				Kansas—Continued.			
Birmingham.....	1	5	.....	Topeka.....	1	16	.....
Mobile.....	4	10	.....	Wichita.....	2	5	.....
Montgomery.....	1	5	.....	Kentucky:			
Arkansas:				Covington.....	0	8	.....
North Little Rock.....	1	5	.....	Louisville.....	1	4	.....
California:				Louisiana:			
Bakersfield.....	0	1	.....	Baton Rouge.....	0	1	.....
Berkeley.....	0	3	.....	Monroe.....	2	2	.....
Long Beach.....	2	4	.....	New Orleans.....	5	9	.....
Los Angeles.....	1	6	.....	Michigan:			
Oakland.....	0	15	.....	Battle Creek.....	0	5	.....
Richmond.....	1	1	.....	Benton Harbor.....	0	3	.....
Riverside.....	0	1	.....	Detroit.....	10	15	.....
Sacramento.....	0	1	.....	Flint.....	2	3	.....
San Diego.....	0	2	.....	Ishpeming.....	0	2	.....
San Francisco.....	2	17	.....	Kalamazoo.....	0	3	.....
Colorado:				Marquette.....	1	4	.....
Denver.....	15	30	.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	0	7	.....
Pueblo.....	0	4	.....	Minnesota:			
District of Columbia:				Austin.....	5	5	.....
Washington.....	1	1	.....	Duluth.....	1	5	.....
Florida:				Mankato.....	1	6	.....
Miami.....	.....	5	.....	Minneapolis.....	23	41	.....
Georgia:				Rochester.....	.....	4	.....
Atlanta.....	4	8	.....	St. Cloud.....	3	6	.....
Idaho:				St. Paul.....	7	16	.....
Boise.....	0	1	.....	Winona.....	0	6	.....
Illinois:				Missouri:			
Bloomington.....	0	5	.....	Cape Girardeau.....	1	1	.....
Blue Island.....	.....	1	.....	Kansas City.....	13	13	.....
Centralia.....	0	2	.....	St. Joseph.....	9	2	.....
Chicago.....	2	7	.....	St. Louis.....	7	26	.....
East St. Louis.....	5	3	.....	Montana:			
Freeport.....	0	2	.....	Billings.....	1	1	.....
Galesburg.....	2	2	.....	Great Falls.....	2	1	.....
Pekin.....	3	1	.....	Missoula.....	0	3	.....
Peoria.....	6	1	.....	Nebraska:			
Rockford.....	0	11	.....	Lincoln.....	3	13	.....
Rock Island.....	5	1	.....	Omaha.....	14	10	.....
Springfield.....	0	1	.....	Nevada:			
Indiana:				Reno.....	2	1	.....
Bloomington.....	1	1	.....	New Jersey:			
Crawfordsville.....	.....	2	.....	Trenton.....	.....	2	.....
Elkhart.....	0	12	.....	West New York.....	.....	1	.....
Gary.....	5	4	.....	New York:			
Hammond.....	5	1	.....	North Tonawanda.....	.....	9	.....
Indianapolis.....	11	14	.....	Rochester.....	0	1	.....
La Fayette.....	1	1	.....	North Carolina:			
Logansport.....	2	1	.....	Durham.....	0	3	.....
Marion.....	2	10	.....	Winston-Salem.....	5	13	.....
Mishawaka.....	3	4	.....	North Dakota:			
Muncie.....	3	3	.....	Fargo.....	2	2	.....
Richmond.....	1	1	.....	Ohio:			
South Bend.....	0	9	.....	Akron.....	8	7	.....
Terre Haute.....	2	6	.....	Alliance.....	2	1	.....
Iowa:				Canton.....	1	12	.....
Burlington.....	1	2	.....	Cincinnati.....	3	2	.....
Cedar Rapids.....	12	6	.....	Columbus.....	0	4	.....
Davenport.....	6	7	.....	Hamilton.....	.....	4	.....
Dubuque.....	1	3	.....	Kenmore.....	.....	3	.....
Iowa City.....	0	2	.....	Lancaster.....	0	2	.....
Marshalltown.....	12	1	.....	Marion.....	5	3	.....
Muscatine.....	0	1	.....	Middletown.....	0	2	.....
Ottumwa.....	.....	3	.....	New Philadelphia.....	.....	1	.....
Sioux City.....	6	17	.....	Newark.....	0	33	.....
Kansas:				Springfield.....	0	3	.....
Fort Scott.....	2	7	.....	Toledo.....	1	59	.....
Hutchinson.....	0	20	.....	Youngstown.....	4	1	.....
Kansas City.....	3	19	.....	Oklahoma:			
Lawrence.....	0	1	.....	Oklahoma City.....	5	5	.....
Parsons.....	2	7	.....	Tulsa.....	5	6	.....

## CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Median for previous years.	Week ended May 7, 1921.		Place.	Median for previous years.	Week ended May 7, 1921.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Oregon:				Washington:			
Portland.....	1	6	.....	Aberdeen.....	1	6	.....
Pennsylvania:				Everett.....	1	2	.....
Lebanon.....	0	1	.....	Seattle.....	6	17	.....
Woodlawn.....		1	.....	Spokane.....	10	39	.....
South Carolina:				Tacoma.....	0	5	.....
Charleston.....	0	3	.....	Vancouver.....	0	14	.....
Columbia.....	0	2	.....	Walla Walla.....	2	1	.....
Tennessee:				Yakima.....	1	2	.....
Chattanooga.....	1	8	.....	West Virginia:			
Knoxville.....	3	2	.....	Bluefield.....	12	1	.....
Nashville.....	0	4	.....	Charleston.....	2	1	.....
Texas:				Parkersburg.....	3	1	.....
Beaumont.....	0	1	.....	Wisconsin:			
Dallas.....	14	9	.....	La Crosse.....	1	1	.....
Fort Worth.....	10	7	.....	Madison.....	1	9	.....
Port Arthur.....		6	.....	Marinette.....	0	9	.....
Waco.....	1	9	.....	Milwaukee.....	6	9	.....
Utah:				Racine.....	0	1	.....
Provo.....	1	3	.....	Sheboygan.....	0	3	.....
Salt Lake City.....	6	26	.....	Superior.....	1	1	.....
Vermont:				Wyoming:			
Rutland.....	0	1	.....	Cheyenne.....	2	2	.....
Virginia:							
Danville.....	0	1	.....				
Roanoke.....	2	1	.....				

## TETANUS.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
California:			Ohio:		
Oakland.....		1	Hamilton.....		1
Florida:			Texas:		
Miami.....	1		Galveston.....		1

## TUBERCULOSIS.

See p. 1198; also Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 1185.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1920, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full six years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

Place.	Median for previous years.	Week ended May 7, 1921.		Place.	Median for previous years.	Week ended May 7, 1921.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:				District of Columbia:			
Birmingham.....	1	4	1	Washington.....	2	1	.....
Mobile.....	0	1	1	Georgia:			
Arkansas:				Brunswick.....	1	1	.....
Fort Smith.....	0	1	.....	Savannah.....	0	1	1
California:				Valdosta.....		1	.....
Oakland.....	1	1	.....	Illinois:			
San Francisco.....	3	2	.....	Chicago.....	3	1	.....
Stockton.....	0	1	1	Indiana:			
Colorado:				Indianapolis.....	1	1	.....
Denver.....	0	1	.....	South Bend.....	0	1	.....
Connecticut:				Kentucky:			
New Haven.....	0	4	.....	Lexington.....	0	.....	1
Stonington.....	1	1	.....	Louisville.....	0	1	1
Delaware:				Louisiana:			
Wilmington.....	0	1	.....	New Orleans.....	3	2	1

## CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

## TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended May 7, 1921.		Place.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended May 7, 1921.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Maine:				North Carolina:			
Bangor.....	1	1		Charlotte.....	0	1	
Waterville.....		1		Durham.....	0	2	
Maryland:				Winston-Salem.....	0	1	
Baltimore.....	6	4	1	Ohio:			
Massachusetts:				Akron.....	0	1	
Boston.....	2	4	1	Chillicothe.....	0	1	
Brockton.....	0	1		Marion.....	0	1	
Fall River.....	0	3	1	Newark.....	0	1	
New Bedford.....	0	1		Niles.....		1	
Pittsfield.....	0	1		Toledo.....	1	1	
Waltham.....	0	1		Oklahoma:			
Michigan:				Tulsa.....	2	1	
Battle Creek.....	0	1		Pennsylvania:			
Detroit.....	5	5	1	Allentown.....	0	1	
Flint.....	1	4		Chester.....	0	1	
Port Huron.....	0	1		Philadelphia.....	8	2	
Minnesota:				Steelton.....	0	1	
Duluth.....	0	1		Washington.....	0	5	
Minneapolis.....	1	2		South Carolina:			
Missouri:				Columbia.....	2	1	
St. Louis.....	3	2		Texas:			
New Hampshire:				Dallas.....	0	1	
Manchester.....	0	1		Galveston.....	0	3	
New Jersey:				Utah:			
Atlantic City.....	0	1		Salt Lake City.....	0	1	
Clifton.....		1		Vermont:			
Jersey City.....	0	2		Rutland.....	0	1	1
Newark.....	0		1	Virginia:			
New Mexico:				Danville.....	0	2	
Albuquerque.....		1		Norfolk.....	1		1
New York:				Petersburg.....	0	6	1
Ithaca.....	1	1		Richmond.....	0	2	
Lackawanna.....	0	1		Washington:			
New York.....	14	9	2	Spokane.....	0	1	
North Tonawanda.....	0	1		Wisconsin:			
Schenectady.....	1		1	Sheboygan.....	0	4	
Syracuse.....	0	1					

## TYPHUS FEVER.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Maryland:		
Baltimore.....	1	1

## CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

## DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Alabama:</b>										
Anniston.....	17,734				1				3	
Birmingham.....	178,270	58	1		10		1		5	4
Mobile.....	60,151	22			3					2
Montgomery.....	43,464	14	2							
Tuscaloosa.....	11,996								4	
<b>Arkansas:</b>										
Fort Smith.....	28,811		2		5					
Little Rock.....	64,997				7					
North Little Rock.....	14,048				5				1	
<b>California:</b>										
Alameda.....	28,806	4			1					
Bakersfield.....	18,638	9	2		6		1			1
Berkeley.....	55,886	10	1		2		1			1
Eureka.....	12,923	5					2		1	1
Long Beach.....	55,593	23			13				1	
Los Angeles.....	576,673	168	40	1	83	1	16		65	28
Oakland.....	216,361	33	10				7		4	4
Pasadena.....	45,354	11	1		15		7		1	1
Richmond.....	16,843	0								
Riverside.....	19,341	4			4		3			2
Sacramento.....	65,857	23	2		1				1	3
San Bernardino.....	18,721	9			1					1
San Diego.....	74,683	32	2		50				9	4
San Francisco.....	508,410	135	31	2	15		14	1	38	13
Santa Barbara.....	19,441	8	1							
Santa Cruz.....	10,917	4	1							
Stockton.....	40,296	12	4				3			2
Vallejo.....	21,107	2					8			
<b>Colorado:</b>										
Denver.....	256,369	57	11		37		12			7
Pueblo.....	42,908		5		18		2		2	1
Trinidad.....	10,906		1		1		1		1	
<b>Connecticut:</b>										
Bridgeport.....	143,538	28	8		2		14	1	4	3
Bristol.....	20,620	6	1						2	
Derby.....	11,238	3								2
Fairfield.....	11,475						2			
Hartford.....	138,036	33	6		18		1		13	1
Manchester.....	18,370	2			3					
Meriden.....	29,842		1				1			
Milford.....	10,193	5	2		8		1			1
New Britain.....	59,319	11	1		3	1			1	
New Haven.....	162,519	45	9		8		16		8	5
New London.....	25,688	3					5			1
Norwalk.....	27,700	3	1		1		1			
Norwich.....	22,304	5					1			
Stamford.....	35,086		4		6		6		2	
Stonington.....	10,236	2	1				1			
Waterbury.....	91,410	21	3		4		5		1	5
<b>Delaware:</b>										
Wilmington.....	110,168	22					9			1
<b>District of Columbia:</b>										
Washington.....	437,571	109	7		246		15		34	11
<b>Florida:</b>										
Miami.....	29,549	16	1		15					
<b>Georgia:</b>										
Atlanta.....	200,616	53		1	5		5		2	2
Brunswick.....	14,413								1	
La Grange.....	17,038		2		6				2	
Macon.....	52,995	23	1		1					
Savannah.....	83,252	34							1	2
Valdosta.....	10,783	1								
<b>Idaho:</b>										
Boise.....	21,393	4	2		24		20			
<b>Illinois:</b>										
Alton.....	24,682	8			4		2			
Aurora.....	36,397	12	1	1	6		1			2
Bloomington.....	28,725	12					4		2	2
Blue Island.....	11,424	6			2		1			
Centralia.....	12,491	1			1					
Chicago.....	2,701,705	574	127	10	448	3	115	1	198	59
Danville.....	33,750	9								2
East St. Louis.....	66,740	7					5			2
Elgin.....	27,454	8	1		8					



## CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

## DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Illinois—Continued.											
Evanston.....	37, 215	12			7				1		
Forest Park.....	10, 768	2			8						
Freeport.....	19, 669	8	2			1	1				
Galesburg.....	23, 834	5			16		3			2	
Jacksonville.....	15, 713	13			3						
Kewanee.....	16, 026	5	3	1	3	1	1				
La Salle.....	13, 050	3					1				
Pekin.....	12, 086						4				
Peoria.....	76, 121	14	2				12				
Rockford.....	65, 651	11	5		24		6				
Rock Island.....	35, 177	11	1						1	2	
Springfield.....	59, 183	14			14		10				
Indiana:											
Bloomington.....	11, 595	2					1				
East Chicago.....	35, 967	10				2				1	
Elkhart.....	24, 277	4					3		1	1	
Elwood.....	10, 790	4									
Evansville.....	85, 264	8	1								
Frankfort.....	11, 585	3					1				
Gary.....	55, 378	6			1		1				
Hammond.....	36, 004	9	4				1				
Huntington.....	14, 000	4	2		2		1				
Indianapolis.....	314, 194	88	5		4		43	1	16	8	
Kokomo.....	30, 067	10								2	
La Fayette.....	22, 486	2									
Logansport.....	21, 626	4	1				1			1	
Marion.....	23, 747	5	2				1			1	
Mishawaka.....	15, 195	5			1		2				
Muncie.....	36, 624	4			1		7			1	
Richmond.....	26, 765	2					4				
South Bend.....	70, 983	11	4		3		2				
Terre Haute.....	66, 083	13	1		1		2				
Iowa:											
Burlington.....	24, 057		4								
Cedar Rapids.....	45, 566		1				2				
Council Bluffs.....	36, 162	13	1		1		1				
Davenport.....	56, 727						6				
Dubuque.....	39, 141		2				2				
Iowa City.....	11, 267				1						
Keokuk.....	14, 423	2							1		
Marshalltown.....	15, 731		2		1		7				
Muscatine.....	16, 068	6			5		2				
Ottumwa.....	23, 003						2				
Sioux City.....	71, 227		1				5				
Kansas:											
Arkansas City.....	11, 253	5			4						
Atchison.....	12, 630				4						
Coffeyville.....	13, 452	0			1		1				
Fort Scott.....	10, 693	5	5								
Hutchinson.....	23, 298	2			17		3				
Kansas City.....	101, 177		5		12		1		2		
Lawrence.....	12, 456	4			1						
Parsons.....	16, 028	5	3	1	1						
Salina.....	15, 085	2	1								
Topeka.....	50, 022	5			1		2		2		
Wichita.....	72, 128	22	5	2	96		7		4		
Kentucky:											
Covington.....	57, 121	13	1				6		2	3	
Lexington.....	41, 534	17			1		4		1	3	
Louisville.....	234, 891	52	14	2	31		15		8	3	
Louisiana:											
Alexandria.....	17, 510	3									
Baton Rouge.....	21, 782	4			2				1		
Lake Charles.....	13, 088	7								1	
Monroe.....	12, 675	1					1				
New Orleans.....	387, 219	120	3		8		3		30	17	
Maine:											
Auburn.....	16, 985	3							1		
Bath.....	14, 731	2									
Biddeford.....	18, 008				2						
Lewiston.....	31, 791	5	3		3						
Portland.....	69, 272	23	5		20		1				
Sanford.....	10, 691	2							1		
Waterville.....	13, 351		1		2		1				

## CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

## DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Maryland:										
Baltimore.....	733,826	195	19	1	95		16		34	
Cumberland.....	29,837	10	1							
Massachusetts:										
Adams.....	12,967	1	1							
Amesbury.....	10,036	1								
Arlington.....	18,665	4			5				1	
Attleboro.....	19,731	6					2			1
Belmont.....	10,749	1	2							
Beverly.....	22,561	1							2	
Boston.....	748,060	209	64	4	110	1	42	1	49	22
Braintree.....	10,580	3	1							1
Brockton.....	66,138	8	7				1		4	1
Brookline.....	37,748	13	1						1	
Cambridge.....	106,694	26	4		13		6		4	2
Chelsea.....	43,184	9	3		2		1		1	1
Chicopee.....	38,214	2	2						2	1
Clinton.....	12,970	3							1	
Dedham.....	10,792	1								
Easthampton.....	11,261		1							
Everett.....	40,120	9	3		1		6		3	
Fall River.....	120,485	32	5		5		2		5	
Gardner.....	16,971	3			25	1			1	1
Greenfield.....	15,462	2					2			
Haverhill.....	53,884	17	3				1		1	
Holyoke.....	60,203	17			1		1		2	2
Leominster.....	19,744	1	1		14					
Lowell.....	112,479	29	2	1	2		1		4	3
Lynn.....	99,148	20	6		1		10			3
Medford.....	39,038	7	1		13		1			
Melrose.....	18,204	1			1		1			
Methuen.....	15,189	4	1				1		2	
New Bedford.....	121,217	24	1		2		2		8	2
Newburyport.....	15,618	4	1				2			
Newton.....	46,054	13	3				3		2	
North Adams.....	22,282	5			3				1	1
Northampton.....	21,951		1	1	8				1	
Peabody.....	19,552	2					2			
Pittsfield.....	41,751	8	1				1		5	
Plymouth.....	13,045	2								
Quincy.....	47,876	7	1		47				3	1
Salem.....	42,529	14			1					
Somerville.....	93,091	18	11	2			4		5	
Southbridge.....	14,245	3			10					
Springfield.....	129,563	31	5		1		3		1	5
Taunton.....	37,137	14		1						
Wakefield.....	13,025	0			4					
Waltham.....	30,915	6		1	4		2			1
Watertown.....	21,457	5			1		3		1	
West Springfield.....	13,443	2								1
Westfield.....	18,604	4		1						
Winthrop.....	15,455	4			2				4	2
Woburn.....	16,574	4								
Worcester.....	179,754	50	5		23		5	1		6
Michigan:										
Ann Arbor.....	19,516	1	3							
Battle Creek.....	36,164		3							
Benton Harbor.....	12,233		1							
Detroit.....	903,739	218	82	8	42	2	75	5	54	20
Flint.....	91,599	14	2		1		3			1
Hamtramck.....	48,615	8	4		1		2			
Ironwood.....	15,739	2			4					
Ishpeming.....	10,500	2	1						1	
Kalamazoo.....	48,858	20			1				2	3
Marquette.....	12,718	4								
Muskegon.....	36,570	5								
Pontiac.....	34,273	5			1		6		1	1
Port Huron.....	25,944	4								
Saginaw.....	61,903	27	6	1	2		1			3
Sault Ste. Marie.....	12,096	1	3		2		1			
Minnesota:										
Austin.....	10,118	2								
Duluth.....	98,917	16	8		5		7		3	1
Hibbing.....	15,089						5			

## CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

## DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Minnesota—Continued.										
Mankato.....	12,469	1								
Minneapolis.....	380,582	83	13		25		40	3	21	5
Rochester.....	13,722	12			10					
St. Cloud.....	15,873		3				1		1	
St. Paul.....	234,595	54	10	1	6		26	1	9	6
Winona.....	19,143	5					12			
Missouri:										
Cape Girardeau.....	10,252	4					2			
Jefferson City.....	14,490	5								2
Joplin.....	29,855						1			
Kansas City.....	324,410	89	15	3	68		6		3	8
St. Joseph.....	77,939	21			3		3			1
St. Louis.....	772,897	165	54	2	6		68	2	51	7
Springfield.....	39,631	9								1
Montana:										
Billings.....	15,100	10	1						1	1
Butte.....	41,611	7	1				1			
Great Falls.....	24,121	10			1		1		1	
Missoula.....	12,668	4			2					
Nebraska:										
Lincoln.....	54,934	11			1		4		2	1
Omaha.....	191,601	60	25	3	12		6			8
Nevada:										
Reno.....	12,016	7			1					
New Hampshire:										
Berlin.....	16,104	3								
Concord.....	22,167	7								1
Dover.....	13,029	4								
Keene.....	11,210	4								1
Manchester.....	78,384	14	6				1		3	
Nashua.....	28,379	9					3		2	
Portsmouth.....	13,569				1				6	
New Jersey:										
Asbury Park.....	12,400	0	1						2	
Atlantic City.....	50,682	11	6		7				1	1
Bayonne.....	76,754		5				7		1	
Belleville.....	15,660				1				1	
Bloomfield.....	22,019	8					2			1
Clifton.....	26,470	5	2		2		1			
East Orange.....	50,710	8	4		5		3		1	
Elizabeth.....	95,682		5		19		11		6	2
Englewood.....	11,627	3								
Garfield.....	19,381		1		1		2			
Gloucester City.....	12,162				1		1			
Hackensack.....	17,667	8			1		1			
Harrison.....	15,721				4		3		1	
Hoboken.....	68,166	15	6				2			1
Irvington.....	25,480		4		6		4			
Jersey City.....	297,864		19		29		13		16	
Kearny.....	26,724	4	2		10		3		2	
Montclair.....	28,810	3			24		1			
Morristown.....	12,548	12					4	1		
New Brunswick.....	32,779		5							
Newark.....	414,216	101	20		20	1	52		20	12
Orange.....	33,268	4	3				1			
Passaic.....	63,824	19	6		4		6			1
Paterson.....	135,866		6		17		4		6	
Perth Amboy.....	41,707	7	8		1		3		1	1
Phillipsburg.....	16,923	6							1	1
Plainfield.....	27,700	4	1				7		3	
Rahway.....	11,042	1								1
Summit.....	10,174	3								
Trenton.....	119,289	25	6		11		10		1	2
West Hoboken.....	40,068	6	1		5		1			
West New York.....	29,926	5	3		3		6		1	
West Orange.....	15,573	3	3	1	26					
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque.....	15,157	1		1			1		7	
New York:										
Albany.....	113,344		5		19		5		1	
Binghamton.....	66,800	14	2				6			
Buffalo.....	506,775	131	38		65		18		31	9
Cohoes.....	22,987	4								

**CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.**  
**DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.**

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
New York—Continued.											
Elmira.....	45,305	12			7		4				
Geneva.....	14,648	5									
Glens Falls.....	16,638	6			2				2		
Herkimer.....	10,453	0					1				
Ithaca.....	17,004	1			2						
Jamestown.....	38,917	12	3		66		1		4		
Lackawanna.....	17,918	3	1						1		
Lockport.....	21,308	6			22		1		1		
Middletown.....	18,420						1				
Mount Vernon.....	42,728	11			3		6				
Newburgh.....	30,366	6							1		
New York.....	5,621,151	1,307	418	16	212	3	290	12	1,282	1,128	
Niagara Falls.....	50,760	12	7				6				
North Tonawanda.....	15,482	3	4		18						
Olean.....	20,506	1									
Peekskill.....	15,868	2									
Port Chester.....	16,573	1	1		3		1				
Poughkeepsie.....	35,000	8	2						2		
Rochester.....	295,756	84	19	1	2		17		25	8	
Rome.....	26,341		5		2		2				
Saratoga Springs.....	13,181	9			6		2	2	1		
Schenectady.....	88,723	17	6		24		6		3	1	
Syracuse.....	171,717	41	20	2	50		10	1		1	
Troy.....	72,013	30	20		2		1		3	2	
Watervliet.....	16,073	4									
White Plains.....	21,031	4			2					1	
Yonkers.....	100,226	15	0		4		4			1	
North Carolina:											
Charlotte.....	46,338	12			3				2	1	
Durham.....	21,719	1									
Greensboro.....	19,861	7									
Rocky Mount.....	12,742	5								1	
Salisbury.....	13,884	3								1	
Wilmington.....	33,372	16	2		11				1	1	
Winston-Salem.....	48,395	11	1		7		1		4	2	
North Dakota:											
Fargo.....	21,961	4			6		3				
Ohio:											
Akron.....	208,435	32	4		9		2		15		
Alliance.....	21,603	8					3				
Barberton.....	18,811	5									
Bucyrus.....	10,425	4	1								
Canton.....	87,091	19	7		2		3			1	
Chillicothe.....	15,831	5			2		4				
Cincinnati.....	401,247	106	12		17	2	23		22	16	
Cleveland.....	796,836						2				
Columbus.....	257,031	56	11		1		7		3	3	
Dayton.....	152,559	36	1		2		7		2		
East Cleveland.....	27,292		1		1		3				
Findlay.....	17,021	5									
Fremont.....	12,468	1					1				
Hamilton.....	39,675	9	1				5				
Ironton.....	14,037	8	1		1		1			1	
Kenmore.....	12,683		1		1		1		1		
Lancaster.....	14,706	3			2				1		
Lorain.....	37,295		1		12				1		
Mansfield.....	27,824	7									
Marion.....	27,891	1	3						1		
Middletown.....	23,594	5	1		2		4		2	1	
Newark.....	26,716	6									
Niles.....	13,050	2			18	1				1	
Piqua.....	15,044	5									
Salem.....	10,305	4									
Sandusky.....	22,897	5									
Springfield.....	60,840	17	3		4		26				
Steuenville.....	28,508	11					2				
Toledo.....	245,109	52	12	1	11		16		3	11	
Youngstown.....	132,358	33	2		49		9	1		2	
Zanesville.....	29,569	7									
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City.....	91,258	11	2				2		1	1	
Tulsa.....	72,075	7	5		6						

<sup>1</sup> Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

## CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

## DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Oregon:										
Portland.....	258,288	51	7	.....	46	1	4	.....	12	5
Pennsylvania:										
Allentown.....	73,502	.....	6	.....	35	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Altoona.....	60,331	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Ambridge.....	12,730	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Beaver Falls.....	12,802	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berwick.....	12,181	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem.....	50,358	.....	4	.....	15	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Braddock.....	20,879	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford.....	15,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Bristol.....	10,273	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler.....	23,778	.....	2	.....	102	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Carbondale.....	18,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Carnegie.....	11,516	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrick.....	10,504	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester.....	58,030	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....
Coatesville.....	14,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Dickson City.....	11,049	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dubois.....	13,681	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunmore.....	20,250	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Duquesne.....	19,011	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Easton.....	33,813	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie.....	93,372	.....	5	.....	27	.....	4	.....	2	.....
Farrell.....	15,586	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburg.....	75,917	.....	3	.....	41	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Hazleton.....	32,277	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homestead.....	20,452	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown.....	67,327	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	4	.....	2	.....
Lancaster.....	53,150	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Lebanon.....	24,643	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
McKeesport.....	45,975	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
McKee's Rocks.....	16,713	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadville.....	14,598	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Monessen.....	18,179	.....	2	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Carmel.....	17,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New Castle.....	44,938	.....	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
New Kensington.....	11,987	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norristown.....	32,319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Old Forge.....	12,237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Olyphant.....	10,236	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	1,823,158	420	78	5	51	3	93	1	71	37
Pittsburgh.....	588,193	.....	26	.....	115	.....	26	.....	9	.....
Pittston.....	18,497	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth.....	16,500	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottsville.....	21,876	.....	3	.....	27	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Punxsutawney.....	10,311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Reading.....	107,784	.....	3	.....	37	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Scranton.....	137,783	.....	3	.....	10	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Shamokin.....	21,204	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sharon.....	21,747	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steelton.....	13,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunbury.....	15,721	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swissvale.....	10,908	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tamaqua.....	12,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Uniontown.....	15,692	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	14,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilkes-Barre.....	73,833	.....	3	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Wilkesburg.....	24,403	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....
York.....	47,512	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Rhode Island:										
Cranston.....	29,407	4	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Newport.....	30,255	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Pawtucket.....	64,248	16	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Providence.....	257,595	52	15	.....	20	.....	9	1	.....	6
South Carolina:										
Charleston.....	67,957	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Columbia.....	37,524	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Spartanburg.....	22,638	6	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
South Dakota:										
Sioux Falls.....	25,176	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee:										
Chattanooga.....	57,895	.....	2	.....	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Knoxville.....	77,818	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	2
Nashville.....	118,342	29	2	.....	26	.....	5	.....	2	.....



## CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED MAY 7, 1921—Continued.

## DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

Place.	Population Jan. 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Texas:</b>										
Beaumont.....	40,422	7			3					2
Dallas.....	158,976	33	3		105		4		6	1
El Paso.....	77,543	57		1	4		2			5
Fort Worth.....	106,482	36	3		3		2			
Galveston.....	44,255	13	3							1
Port Arthur.....	22,251	5	1				1		1	1
<b>Utah:</b>										
Provo.....	10,303	6			30		1		1	
Salt Lake City.....	118,110	27	3		6		15		2	2
<b>Vermont:</b>										
Burlington.....	22,779	5	2				3			
Rutland.....	14,954	4			3		1			
<b>Virginia:</b>										
Alexandria.....	18,060	1			4					
Danville.....	21,539	6		1	3					1
Lynchburg.....	29,956	11			29		5		2	1
Norfolk.....	115,777				6		6		4	3
Petersburg.....	31,002	10	1		21				3	2
Portsmouth.....	54,387	9	1		1		3		3	
Richmond.....	171,667	40			20		4		9	4
Roanoke.....	50,842	14	1		10		2			
<b>Washington:</b>										
Bellingham.....	25,570				4					
Everett.....	27,644		1		12					
Seattle.....	315,652		10		2		2			
Spokane.....	104,437		3		24		3			
Tacoma.....	96,965		3		10		4			
Vancouver.....	12,637				4					
Walla Walla.....	15,303						1			
Yakima.....	18,539						1			
<b>West Virginia:</b>										
Bluefield.....	15,282				1		1			
Charleston.....	39,608	9					4		1	
Fairmont.....	17,851						2			
Huntington.....	59,177	21	1				1			3
Morgantown.....	12,127	11								
Moundsville.....	10,669	1			4					
Parkersburg.....	20,050	5							1	
Wheeling.....	54,322	19	2		4		3		1	3
<b>Wisconsin:</b>										
Appleton.....	19,561						2			
Beloit.....	21,284	2								
Eau Claire.....	20,880						1		1	
Fond du Lac.....	23,427	2	4							
Green Bay.....	31,017	6	2							
Janesville.....	18,293	2	3				2			
Kenosha.....	49,472	2			2		5			
La Crosse.....	30,363						2			
Madison.....	38,378	6	2		2		5			1
Marinette.....	13,610				1					
Milwaukee.....	457,147		18		6		28		17	
Oshkosh.....	33,162	4								
Racine.....	58,593	16	1				12		1	
Sheboygan.....	30,955				2					
Superior.....	39,624	6	3						1	
Wausau.....	18,661				2					
<b>Wyoming:</b>										
Cheyenne.....	13,829	3								

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

### CUBA.

#### Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been reported in Habana as follows:

Disease.	Apr. 21-30, 1921.		Remain- ing under treatment Apr. 30, 1921.
	New cases.	Deaths.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	.....	1
Chicken pox.....	9	.....	10
Diphtheria.....	1	.....	2
Leprosy.....	1	1	14
Malaria.....	38	1	139
Measles.....	5	.....	7
Paratyphoid fever.....	1	.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	8	3	14
Smallpox.....	.....	.....	24
Typhoid fever.....	8	1	32

<sup>1</sup> From the interior, 27. <sup>2</sup> From the interior, 2; from abroad, 1. <sup>3</sup> From the interior, 21; from abroad, 1.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### Measures Against Importation of Anthrax—Animal Hair and Wool.

According to information dated April 15, 1921, goat hair produced in or exported from or through India, and all wool and animal hair produced in or exported from or through Egypt, including the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan, and all goods mixed therewith, have been declared likely to be infected with anthrax. It has been ordered that on and after June 1, 1921, the importation of such goods is prohibited at British ports, with the exception of Liverpool, where such goods will be received, provided, in the case of Indian importations, that they are legibly marked "E. I. Goat Hair," or "E. I. Goat," and in the case of Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan that they are legibly marked "Egypt." The origin of the goods shall be declared by the importer, and the packages shall be delivered to the Government wool disinfecting station at Liverpool. Packages will not be released without certificate of disinfection.

### JAMAICA.

#### Infectious Disease (Alastrim or Kaffir Pox).

During the week ended April 23, 1921, 148 new cases of alastrim or Kaffir pox were reported in the Island of Jamaica.

**MEXICO.****Yellow Fever—Tuxpam.**

A case of yellow fever was reported May 18, 1921, at Tuxpam, Mexico. The patient was stated to have come from a point 40 miles distant.

**MOROCCO.****Plague—Tangiers.**

Information dated April 25, 1921, received via Cadiz, Spain, shows the presence of plague at Tangiers, Morocco.

**PORTUGAL.****Epidemic Disease Among Cattle.**

Under date of April 11, 1921, an epidemic disease, with many fatalities, was reported prevalent among cattle, sheep, goats, and particularly swine, in the district of Tortozendo, northern Portugal. The nature of the disease was stated not to have been determined.

**SWEDEN.****Influenza—Goteborg.<sup>1</sup>**

During the two weeks ended April 23, 1921, 256 new cases of influenza with 7 deaths were reported at Goteborg, Sweden.

**TUNIS.****Plague—Vicinity of Zarzis.**

Under date of April 30, 1921, a new focus of plague was reported to have developed from about April 9 to 23, 1921, with 23 cases and 8 deaths, in the arid region 50 kilometers distant from Zarzis, Tunis. Previous occurrence of plague in this region was reported in December, 1920, and January, 1921.

**CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.****Reports Received During Week Ended May 27, 1921.<sup>2</sup>****CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Calcutta.....	Mar. 20-26.....	111	101	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 13-26.....	2	2	

**PLAGUE.**

Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Apr. 1-15.....	10	4	
Egypt.....				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 2-12.....	8	3	Jan. 1-Apr. 14, 1921: Cases, 69; deaths, 35.

<sup>1</sup> Public Health Reports, Apr. 29, 1921, p. 965; May 13, 1921, p. 1082.

<sup>2</sup> From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

# **CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**

**Reports Received During Week Ended May 27, 1921—Continued.**

## **PLAGUE—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 20-26.....	47	34	Mar. 20-26, 1921: Cases, 3,994; deaths, 3,202.
Calcutta.....	do.....	1	1	
Karachi.....	Apr. 3-9.....	6	4	
Madras Presidency.....	do.....	167	140	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 13-25.....	76	73	
Morocco:				
Tangiers.....	Apr. 25.....			Reported present.
Porto Rico.....				Plague rats found Apr. 14, 1921, 2; at San Juan, 1; at Santurce, 1.
Tunis:				
Zarzis.....	Apr. 23.....	23	8	In vicinity, in arid region.
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	1	

## **SMALLPOX.**

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Mar. 6-Apr. 9.....	5		
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
Charlotte County.....	Apr. 24-30.....	5		
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	May 8-14.....	2		
London.....	May 1-7.....	3		
North Bay.....	Apr. 24-May 7.....	3		
Ottawa.....	May 1-7.....	14		
Peterborough.....	Apr. 24-30.....	4		
Toronto.....	May 1-7.....	2		
China:				
Shanghai.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 12.....	1	2	
Colombia:				
Santa Marta.....	Apr. 24-30.....			Present.
Cuba:				
Antilla.....	Apr. 17-30.....	5		
Lugareno.....	Apr. 25-May 1.....			Do.
Nuevitas.....	Apr. 25-May 8.....	28		From vicinity.
Santiago.....	April 20-30.....	13		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Apr. 1-15.....	13		
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Feb. 19-25.....	1	1	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Feb. 11-20.....	1	2	
Haiti:				
Cape Haitien.....	Apr. 17-30.....	72		
India:				
Bombay.....	Mar. 20-26.....	79	28	
Calcutta.....	do.....	6	5	
Karachi.....	Apr. 3-9.....	4		
Madras.....	do.....	15	4	
Rangoon.....	Mar. 13-26.....	10	7	
Italy:				
Catania Province.....	Apr. 11-17.....	2		
Palermo.....	Apr. 6-19.....	2		
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Apr. 28.....			Present.
Java:				
West Java—				
Krawang.....	Mar. 10-16.....	14	1	
Lebak.....	do.....	1	1	
Pandeglang.....	do.....	2	1	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Apr. 3-16.....		7	
Portuguese East Africa:				
Inhambane district.....	Mar. 20-26.....			Do.
Lourenco Marques.....	do.....	2	1	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 6.....		2	
Valencia.....	Apr. 17-30.....	3	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Apr. 10-23.....	2		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		

# **CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**

## **Reports Received During Week Ended May 27, 1921—Continued.**

### **TYPHUS FEVER.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Feb. 19-25.....	1		
Port Said.....	do.....	1		
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	Feb. 7-27.....	246	11	In population: Cases, 8; deaths, 10. Among Russian refugees: Cases, 238; deaths, 1. In villages outside of Saloniki, 5 cases.
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Apr. 10-23.....	6	2	

### **YELLOW FEVER.**

Mexico:				
Tuxpam.....	May 18.....	1		Stated to have come from point 40 miles distant.

## **Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921.**

### **CHOLERA.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Canton.....	Nov. 1-30.....	7	6	
Changsha.....	Nov. 29.....			Present.
Chungking.....	do.....			Do.
Chosen (Korea).....				Aug. 1-Dec. 2, 1920: Cases, 24,017; deaths, 13,329.
India:				Sept. 26-Oct. 9, 1920: Deaths, 2,672. Oct. 31-Dec. 11, 1920: Deaths, 7,184. Jan. 2-29, 1921: Deaths, 4,485.
Bombay.....	Dec. 5-11.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 26.....	4	2	
Calcutta.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 25.....	321	283	
Do.....	Dec. 25-Mar. 19.....	765	622	
Madras.....	Dec. 12-18.....	77	44	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Apr. 2.....	313	115	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 25.....	9	8	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 5.....	22	20	
Indo-China:				July 1-31, 1920: Cases, 136; deaths, 98.
Saigon.....	Dec. 27-Feb. 27.....	7	4	Including surrounding country.
Japan:				
Taiwan Island (Formosa).....	Nov. 11-Dec. 31.....	219	93	
Do.....	Jan. 1-20.....	2		
Java:				
West Java—				
Bandoeng.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 11.....	2	1	
Batavia.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 1.....	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 25.....	9		
Do.....	Jan. 9-Apr. 2.....	15		
Provinces—				
Cagayan.....	Oct. 3-Nov. 20.....	11	9	
Mindoro.....	Jan. 9-15.....	4		
Occidental Negros.....	do.....	1		
Samar.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1	1	
Sorsogon.....	Jan. 2-8.....	1		
Poland:				Oct. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 26; deaths, 13. Mar. 15, 1921: Cases present, 86 among prisoners; 8 in civil population; 2 among military.
Eastern frontier—				Present.
Bialystok.....	Dec. 16.....			Do.
Galicia.....	Nov. 1-30.....	19	11	Do.
Grodno.....	do.....			Present in Russian prison camp, Mar. 1, 1921: Cases, 31.
Olitza.....	do.....			
Posen.....	do.....			
Stralkowo.....	do.....			
Strelno.....	do.....	1	1	
Warsaw.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2		In district.
Do.....	Dec. 16.....	5		Nov. 1-30, 1920: Cases, 7; deaths, 2.



# **CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**

**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.**

## **CHOLERA—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Lithuania.....				Feb. 19, 1921: Cases reported, 35;
Latvia—				mortality, 30 per cent.
Riga.....	Jan. 22.....			Present.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Oct. 9–Nov. 7.....	7	1	
Do.....	Dec. 26–Feb. 26.....	5	2	

## **PLAGUE.**

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Nov. 1–Dec. 31.....	3	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1–31.....	3	1	
Oran.....	Mar. 11–20.....	2	1	Dec. 20, 1920: 1 case.
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	Feb. 1–28.....		3	Jan. 1–31, 1921: 3 plague rodents found.
Azores:				
St. Michaels.....				Total, Oct. 1–Dec. 10, 1920: Cases, 149; deaths, 40. In vicinity of
Ponta Delgada.....	Feb. 5–11.....	1		Ponta Delgada.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Oct. 31–Dec. 18.....	6	4	
Do.....	Dec. 26–Mar. 12.....	14	4	
Ceara.....	Oct. 17–Feb. 5.....		16	
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 18–Dec. 5.....	1	3	
Porto Alegre.....	Nov. 14–Dec. 11.....		2	
Do.....	Dec. 23–Feb. 19.....		7	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Feb. 15–21.....	1		
British East Africa.....				Outbreak Nov. 8, 1920: Cases reported, 1,067.
Kenya Colony—				Present.
Kisumu.....	Oct. 31–Dec. 25.....			Do.
Do.....	Dec. 26–Mar. 26.....			Do.
Mombassa.....	Oct. 31–Dec. 25.....	2	2	
Do.....	Dec. 26–Jan. 15.....			
Nairobi.....	Oct. 31–Dec. 25.....	16	11	
Do.....	Jan. 2–Feb. 5.....	19	15	Pneumonic, present.
Uganda.....	Oct. 21–Dec. 25.....	111	103	Entire protectorate.
Do.....	July 1–Nov. 5.....	259	63	Do.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 7–Dec. 18.....	18	60	
Do.....	Jan. 16–Mar. 26.....	118	104	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	July 9–Dec. 29.....	15	2	Year 1920: Cases, 24.
Do.....	Dec. 27–Feb. 5.....	3		
China:				
Chihli Province.....				Mar. 11, 1921: Present on Tientsin & Pukow R. R., 70 miles east of Tientsin. Pneumonic. Reappearance of plague reported Apr. 12, 1921. Mar. 14, 1921: Reported in 15 localities with 160 fatal cases.
Peking.....	Jan. 25.....		1	Chinese quarter.
Hongkong.....	Nov. 7–Dec. 18.....	6	6	
Do.....	Jan. 9–Feb. 12.....	6	6	
Hwangsein.....	Feb. 12.....			A few cases reported.
Kwantung Province.....	Dec. 29.....			Reported present in Tapu district. Mar. 7, 1921: Recurrence.
Manchuria Province.....				
Changchun.....	Feb. 18.....	15		
Harbin.....	Feb. 2–Mar. 26.....		148	West of Harbin, Feb. 7, 1921, 400 fatal cases reported. Feb. 14, 1921, fatal cases, 1,200. To Mar. 14, 1921: 4,000 fatal cases. Pneumonic. Fatal cases reported daily, about 40. Apr. 13, improving; east of Harbin, more serious.
Manchuria station.....	Jan. 1–Mar. 10.....		283	Prevalent. Pneumonic. In Northern Shantung Province. Two plague rats found, Dec. 20 Present. and Dec. 31, 1920.
Mukden.....	Feb. 20–26.....			
Sang Yuan.....	Mar. 3.....		50	
Shanghai.....				
Tsitsihar.....	Feb. 2–Mar. 10.....			
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 16–Dec. 31.....	111	36	
Do.....	Jan. 1–Mar. 31.....	212	72	

# **CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**

**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.**

## **PLAGUE—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Cities—				Jan. 1-Dec. 30, 1920: Cases, 462; deaths, 269. Jan. 1-Apr. 7, 1921: Cases, 61; deaths, 32.
Alexandria.....	Jan. 17-Apr. 1.....	4	2	
Port Said.....	Oct. 22-28.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 22.....	1	1	
Suez.....	Nov. 18-27.....	10	3	
Do.....	Jan. 5-Apr. 7.....	16	14	Pneumonic, 6 cases; septicemic, 1 case.
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Nov. 21.....	3	2	
Gharbieh.....	Apr. 7.....	9	1	
Girgeh.....	Mar. 7.....	3		
Minch.....	Feb. 14-Mar. 3.....	5	1	
<b>France:</b>				
Marseille.....	June-Aug. 31.....	58	29	
Paris.....	June-Oct. 15.....	50	11	In suburbs, June-Nov. 2, 1920: Cases, 38; deaths, 19. Jan. 1-13, 1921: Cases, 3; deaths, 1. (Suspect.)
Do.....				
<b>Great Britain:</b>				
Dublin.....				1 case reported Dec. 15, 1920: date of occurrence Oct. 18, 1920.
Liverpool.....				Plague-infected rat found, period Nov. 28-Dec. 11, 1920.
<b>Greece:</b>				
Kavala.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 7.....	2		
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 25.....	6	6	Oct. 24-Dec. 25, 1920: Cases, 21,376; deaths, 14,874. Jan. 2-Mar. 19, 1921: Cases, 47,802; deaths, 37,524.
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 19.....	120	85	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 14-20.....	46	44	
Do.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 12.....	1	1	
Karachi.....	Dec. 25-31.....	2	2	
Do.....	Mar. 27-Apr. 2.....	3	3	
Madras.....	Dec. 5-25.....	7	4	
Do.....	Jan. 9-29.....	3	1	
Madras Presidency.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 25.....	4,349	2,991	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Apr. 2.....	10,806	7,836	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 25.....	30	28	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 12.....	209	200	
<b>Indo-China:</b>				July 1-31, 1920: Cases, 98; deaths, 74.
Saigon.....	Dec. 27-Mar. 20.....	9	5	Including surrounding country.
<b>Java:</b>				
West Java—				
Batavia.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 1.....	3	3	
Do.....	Jan. 13-26.....	1	3	
<b>Jugoslavia:</b>				
Cattaro.....	Feb. 23.....	3		Among French troops.
<b>Madagascar:</b>				
Tamatave.....	Mar. 9.....			Present.
<b>Mesopotamia:</b>				
Bagdad.....	Oct. 1-31.....	25	7	
Do.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	2	
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Carbonera.....	Dec. 5-20.....	3	1	State of San Luis Potosi. Dec., 1920-Feb. 12, 1921: Cases, 24.
Do.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 8.....	3		State of San Luis Potosi.
Cerritos.....	Dec. 5-20.....	7	8	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 5.....	5		
Tampico.....	Mar. 23-May 9.....	21	2	Total plague cases, Jan. 1-Apr. 19, 1921: 9. Mar. 21-Apr. 10, 1921: 4 plague-infected rodents found. Mar. 14, 1921: Rodent plague present.
Vera Cruz.....				
<b>Paraguay:</b>				
Asuncion.....	Feb. 4.....	1	1	
<b>Peru:</b>				
Departments—				July-December, 1920: Cases, 292; deaths, 136. Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1921: Cases, 141; deaths, 71.
Callao-Lima.....	Feb. 1-15.....	2		July-December, 1920: Cases, 23; deaths, 10. Jan. 1-31, 1921: Cases, 3; deaths, 2.
Callao.....	do.....	1		
Libertad.....	do.....	35	8	
Trujillo-Salaverry.....	Dec. 27-Apr. 2.....	14	4	
Lima.....	Feb. 1-15.....	21	10	
Piura.....	do.....			

# **CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**

**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.**

## **PLAGUE—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Porto Rico:				
Carolina.....	Apr. 17-30.....	2	1	Feb. 17-Mar. 3: Plague rats found, 19. Apr. 17-23, 1921: Two cases clinically confirmed, 1 at Arecibo, 1 at Carolina; 5 plague rats found at three localities.
San Juan.....	Feb. 18-25.....	7	2	
Portuguese West Africa:				
Angola—				
Loanda.....				Mar. 18-Apr. 8, 1921: Rat plague present.
Russia:				
Batum.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 3....	38		Epidemic outbreak.
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	Apr. 22.....			Prevalent. A few deaths among Chinese.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 6....	1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 13-Mar. 19...	4	4	
Tunis:				
Ben Gardane.....				June-July, 1920: Cases, 6. November-December, 1920: Cases, 10, in surrounding territory.
Zarzis.....	Jan. 25.....	1		Jan. 15, 1921: Ten cases notified in vicinity. (Corrected report received Mar. 30, 1921.) Apr. 26, 1921: Outbreak in vicinity reported.
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 21-27.....	1	2	
Union of South Africa:				
Orange Free State—				
Hoopstad district.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 18...	3	1	1 European, 2 natives. On Vryheid farm. (Public Health Reports, June 23, 1920, p. 1560.)
Do.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 26....	3	1	European and natives. On farms.
Kroonstad district.....	do.....	9	3	On farms. Plague-infected wild rodents found.
On vessel:				
S. S. Kronprincessan Victoria.	Jan. 15.....			At Stockholm, Sweden. Rat plague found. Vessel left Buenos Aires, Argentina, Nov. 17, 1920. Stopped at Goteborg and Malmo, Sweden. Left Malmo Jan. 11, 1921. Rats found dead Jan. 13 1921, at Stockholm.

## **SMALLPOX.**

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5		Aug. 29-Dec. 25, 1920: Cases, 75.
Austria:				
Azores:				
Ponta Delgada.....	Dec. 18-24.....	7		
Bolivia:				
La Paz.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31....	19	7	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Oct. 31-Dec. 25....	6		
Do.....	Jan. 8-15.....	4		
Pernambuco.....	Oct. 18-Dec. 19....	102	2	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 30....	36		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Oct. 24-Dec. 25....	112	26	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 5....	21	6	
Sao Paulo.....	Dec. 13-19.....		1	
British East Africa:				
Kenya Colony—				
Mombasa.....	Jan. 23-29.....	1		May 1-June 30, 1920: Cases, 272.
Uganda.....				
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	Nov. 7-13.....	2		

# CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary.....	Dec. 12-18.....	2		
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 9.....	15		
British Columbia—				
Fernie.....	Feb. 6-12.....	2		
Vancouver.....	Dec. 5-11.....	1		
Do.....	Dec. 26-Apr. 2.....	32		
Victoria.....	Jan. 30-Mar. 5.....	5		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 12.....	29		
New Brunswick				
Bonaventure and Gaspé Counties.	Feb. 1-Mar. 3.....	16		From lumber camp on Canadian Government R. R., Feb. 5, 1921, 5 cases. Present.
Campbellton.....	Jan. 9-15.....			
Gloucester County.....	Jan. 23-29.....	1		
Madawaska County.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 19.....	2		
Northumberland County.....	Mar. 6-12.....	1		
Restigouche County.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1		
Do.....	Feb. 6-19.....	2		
St. Stephen.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 5.....	1		
York County.....	do.....	6		
Nova Scotia—				
Sydney.....	Feb. 13-Apr. 16.....	18		
Yarmouth.....	Jan. 9-Mar. 26.....	9		
Ontario.....				
Hamilton.....	Dec. 19-31.....	9		November-December, 1920: Cases, 992; deaths, 5. Jan. 1-31, 1921: Cases, 902; deaths, 3.
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 23.....	74		
Kingston.....	Dec. 26-Apr. 23.....	13		
London.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 9.....	35		
Montreal.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 23.....	15		
Niagara Falls.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1		
North Bay.....	Dec. 12-25.....	4		
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 16.....	33		
Ottawa.....	Dec. 12-25.....	75	1	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Apr. 30.....	775	2	
Peterborough.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 26.....	3	1	
Prescott.....	Apr. 3-9.....	1		
Sarnia.....	Feb. 20-Mar. 5.....	2		
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 12.....	48		Mar. 27-Apr. 23, 1921: Present.
Toronto.....	Dec. 12-25.....	7		Four reported cases.
Do.....	Dec. 26-Apr. 30.....	73		
Quebec—				
Quebec.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 19.....	2		
Saskatchewan—				
Moose Jaw.....	Dec. 19-25.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 30.....	46		
Regina.....	Dec. 12-25.....	11		
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 23.....	67		
Saskatoon.....	Dec. 16-22.....	20		
Do.....	Jan. 9-Mar. 26.....	28		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	18	7	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 19.....	5	2	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	Mar. 21-Apr. 11.....	7	2	
Iquique.....				Epidemic with high mortality.
Coquimbo.....	Feb. 13-19.....	2		
China:				
Amoy.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 25.....		7	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 26.....		10	
Antung.....	Dec. 20-26.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 6.....	3	3	
Canton.....	Dec. 1-31.....			Present.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....			Do.
Chungking.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 25.....			Do.
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 12.....			Do.
Foochow.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 25.....			Do.
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 26.....			Do.
Hankow.....	Jan. 2-22.....	2	1	
Hongkong.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 19.....	11	6	
Manchuria Province—				
Dairen.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 20.....	12	3	
Do.....	Dec. 28-Mar. 6.....	375	55	
Mukden.....	Dec. 12-18.....			Prevalent.
Do.....	Jan. 16-Mar. 26.....			Present.

# CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>China—Continued.</b>				
Nanking.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 18.....	.....	.....	Present.
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 19.....	.....	.....	Do.
Shanghai.....	Feb. 7-13.....	1	.....	Dec. 12-25, 1920: Cases, 160; in camp for famine refugees.
Tientsin.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 4.....	2	.....	In camp for famine refugees, 477.
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 26.....	12	.....	Statistics of Shantung Christian Hospital.
Tsinanlu.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 12.....	20	.....	
Tsingtau.....	Jan. 3-Mar. 27.....	6	2	
<b>Chosen (Korea):</b>				
Chemulpo.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1	.....	
Fusan.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	.....	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4	1	
Gensan.....	Dec. 1-31.....	15	12	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	24	8	
<b>Colombia:</b>				
Barranquilla.....	Jan. 16-Mar. 12.....	.....	.....	Present.
Santa Marta.....	Dec. 5-25.....	.....	.....	Do.
Do.....	Dec. 29-Apr. 23.....	.....	.....	Do.
<b>Cuba:</b>				
Antilla.....	Dec. 7-27.....	10	.....	For port of Preston.
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 16.....	89	.....	Do.
Camaguey Province.....	.....	.....	.....	Reported seriously prevalent during January, 1921. Mar. 17, 1921: 386 cases reported.
Cienfuegos.....	Mar. 13-Apr. 2.....	3	.....	1 from Jatibonico, Cuba; 1 from Jamaica.
Habana.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 16.....	11	.....	Vicinity of Nuevitas. Dec. 6-12, 1920; 1 case.
Lugareno.....	Mar. 7-13.....	2	.....	
Matanzas.....	Jan. 2-29.....	6	.....	
Nuevitas.....	Dec. 6-19.....	2	.....	
Do.....	Jan. 3-Apr. 24.....	54	.....	
Oriente Province.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 17, 1921: 394 cases reported.
Santiago.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 10.....	26	.....	
Do.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 10.....	351	1	"Alastrim" reported present. Estimated, Mar. 1-20, 1921: Cases, 1,000.
<b>Czechoslovakia.....</b>				
Danzig.....	Dec. 5-18.....	2	.....	July 11-Aug. 14, 1920: Cases, 141; deaths, 29.
Dominican Republic.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 25, 1920: Cases, 9; occurring in 4 localities.
Santo Domingo.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 19.....	13	1	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 31.....	33	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	72	.....	
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 17-31.....	3	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 8.....	11	2	
Cairo.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 9.....	3	.....	
Do.....	Jan. 8-14.....	1	.....	
Port Said.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 31.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 8-14.....	1	1	
<b>France:</b>				
Paris.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	7	1	
Rouen.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 31.....	7	2	
Do.....	Feb. 13-Mar. 19.....	4	1	
St. Etienne.....	Dec. 3-15.....	2	1	
Do.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 12.....	3	.....	
<b>Germany.....</b>				
Aug. 29-Nov. 6, 1920: Cases, 40.	.....	.....	.....	
<b>Great Britain:</b>				
Glasgow.....	Dec. 25.....	11	2	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 19.....	23	8	
Liverpool.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	1	.....	
London.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	1	.....	
<b>Greece:</b>				
Patras.....	Apr. 4-10.....	.....	1	
Saloniki.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 29.....	39	14	In surrounding country: Cases, 21; deaths, 2. Cases reported Mar. 14-Apr. 3, 1921, were among Russians.
Do.....	Dec. 27-Apr. 3.....	49	20	Sept. 22, 1920-Jan. 8, 1921: Cases, 2,262; deaths, 64.
<b>Haiti.....</b>				
Cape Haitien.....	Feb. 13-Apr. 16.....	89	.....	In 8 interior towns, 20 cases. In one locality, 18 cases. In country districts, vicinity of Port au Prince, cases numerous. From date of outbreak to Feb. 11, 1921: Cases, 2,874; deaths, 221.
Port au Prince.....	Sept. 22-Dec. 2.....	486	2	



# **CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**

**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.**

## **SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Honduras:				
Ceiba.....	Feb. 13-Mar. 5.....	4		
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 7-Dec. 23.....	11	3	Sept. 26-Oct. 9, 1920: Deaths, 250. Oct. 31-Dec. 11, 1920: Deaths, 3,902. Dec. 19-25, 1920: Deaths, 353. Dec. 26, 1920-Jan. 29, 1921: Deaths, 2,333.
Do.....	Dec. 23-Mar. 19.....	287	101	
Calcutta.....	Dec. 5-11.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 19.....	22	13	
Karachi.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 2.....	47	2	
Madras.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 18.....	7	5	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Apr. 2.....	99	19	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	5	1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 12.....	22	1	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	Mar. 13-20.....	1		July 1-21, 1920: Cases, 107; deaths, 24.
Italy:				
Catania.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5.....	1		In Province, Nov. 29-Dec. 26, 1920: Cases, 43. Jan. 3-10, 1921: Cases, 32. Jan. 17-Apr. 10, 1921: Cases, 89.
Do.....	Feb. 14-Mar. 12.....	11		
Genoa.....	Feb. 7-13.....	3		
Messina (city and Province)	Jan. 3-Apr. 27.....	61	11	
Palermo.....	Oct. 30-Dec. 27.....	410	124	
Do.....	Jan. 26-Apr. 5.....	280	38	Dec. 5, 1920-Jan. 2, 1921: Cases, 15.
Japan:				
Kobe.....	Mar. 16-Apr. 10.....	5	1	
Nagasaki.....	Mar. 27-Apr. 10.....	3	2	
Java:				
West Java:				
Bandoeng.....	Nov. 19-25.....	1	1	Nov. 12-Dec. 29, 1920: Cases, 72; deaths, 6. Jan. 6-12, 1921: 1 case, 1 death.
Do.....	Feb. 3-9.....	1	1	
Batavia.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 25.....	14	5	
Do.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 9.....	8	2	
Buitenzorg.....	Feb. 10-23.....	12	2	
Garret.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 2.....	2		
Indramayoe.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 29.....	1		
Krawang.....	do.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 13-Mar. 9.....	54	7	
Lebak.....	Jan. 13-Mar. 2.....	32	11	
Pandeglang.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 9.....	20	3	
Jugoslavia:				
Belgrade.....	July 25-Aug. 28.....	128	42	Feb. 7-13, 1920: Cases, 122; deaths, 27.
Zagreb.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 5.....	1		
Luxemburg.....	Jan. 9-Mar. 26.....	7	1	
Madagascar:				
Tananarive.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 1.....	1		
Madeira:				
Funchal.....	Jan. 17-23.....		2	
Do.....	Dec. 5-18.....		2	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 19.....		9	
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	2		
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1	2	
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	Dec. 6-26.....	11	3	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Apr. 3.....		16	
Ciudad Juarez.....	Mar. 21-27.....		1	
Guadalajara.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	3		
Mexico City.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 25.....	17		Including municipalities in the Federal district. Do.
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 9.....	250		
Monterey.....	Mar. 29-Apr. 4.....		4	
Salina Cruz.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	5	1	
Saltillo.....	Apr. 17-23.....		7	
San Luis Potosi.....	Feb. 6-Apr. 30.....		2	
Tecate.....	Jan. 17.....	3		
Torreón.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	6	3	
Newfoundland:				
Bonne Bay.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 1.....	1		
Grand Falls.....	Mar. 12-18.....	1		
Lewisport.....	Apr. 2-8.....			Present.
St. John's.....	Jan. 22-Apr. 29.....			
Norway:				
Panama:				
Colon.....	Jan. 23-29.....	3		
Poland:				
Warsaw.....	Jan. 5-Apr. 26.....	117		
Do.....	Sept. 1-30.....	3		Sept.-Oct., 1920: Cases, 175; deaths, 37.

# **CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**

**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.**

## **SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 18.....		5	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 26.....		17	
Portuguese East Africa:				
Chai-Chai.....	Jan. 9-Feb. 12.....			Present. One death reported.
Chinde.....	Jan. 2-8.....			Present.
Gaza district.....	Dec. 18-23.....			Do.
Inhambane district.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 8.....			Do.
Lourenco Marques.....	Oct. 21-Dec. 11.....	10		Reported present in interior of
Quelimane.....	do.....	3		Chai-Chai district.
Rumania:				
Bessarabia Province.....	Jan. 1-27.....	202		
Bucharest.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Cernowitz.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5	1	
Galatz.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Jassy.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	7	1	
Kisseneff.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 18.....	18		District.
Russia:				
Esthonia Province.....				Dec. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 17. Jan.
Reval.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	28		1-Feb. 28, 1921: Cases, 50, not
Latvia—				including cases in military
Riga.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	17		hospitals.
Do.....	Feb. 1-28.....	21		
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	3	1	
Do.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Senegal:				
Dakar.....	Mar. 1-31.....			Present.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Feb. 13-19.....	1		
Sierra Leone:				
Freetown.....	May 2.....			Present.
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 29.....		13	
Do.....	Jan. 13-Mar. 30.....		30	
Corunna.....	Dec. 12-18.....		1	
Madrid.....	Nov. 1-30.....		1	Year ended Dec. 31, 1920:
Do.....	Feb. 6-13.....		1	Deaths, 9.
Malaga.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....		77	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....		48	
Tarragona.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 19.....		2	
Valencia.....	Dec. 5-25.....	3		
Do.....	Dec. 26-Apr. 9.....	24	3	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 2.....	5		
Syria:				
Aleppo.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 4.....			Dec. 12-25, 1920: Present.
Do.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 5.....			Present.
Tunis:				
Tunis.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 28.....	10	18	
Do.....	Jan. 8-Apr. 15.....	60	45	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 11.....	4		
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 9.....	31	2	
Union of South Africa.....	Feb. 27-Apr. 12.....			Fresh outbreaks, Cape Province,
				Natal, Orange Free State, and
				Transvaal.
Cape Province.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5.....			Outbreaks.
Natal.....				Feb. 13-19, 1921: Present in rural
				areas.
Durban district.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5.....			Outbreak.
Orange Free State.....	do.....			Outbreaks, Feb. 13-19, 1921:
				Present in rural area.
Transvaal.....				Jan. 23-Feb. 5, 1921: Outbreak
Johannesburg.....	Oct. 1-3.....	1		in 1 district.
Do.....	Feb. 13-19.....	2		From Portuguese East Africa.
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Dec. 1-31.....	6	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	6	1	
Venezuela:				
Puerto Cabello.....	Apr. 3-9.....		1	
On vessels:				
S. S. Alfonso XIII.....	Dec. 27.....	1		At Habana, Cuba, from ports in
				northern Spain.
S. S. Cadiz.....	Jan. 5.....	1		At Habana, Cuba, from Mediter-
				anean ports.

# **CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**

**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.**

## **SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
On vessels—Continued.				
U. S. S. Mississippi	Feb. 18-20.....	22		In Canal Zone.
S. S. Ohionan	Jan. 4.....	1		At San Pedro, Calif., from New York, via Balboa, Canal Zone.
S. S. Ventura	Jan. 18.....	1		At Sydney, Australia, from San Francisco, Calif., via Honolulu, and Pago Pago, Samoa.
S. S. _____	Mar. 27-Apr. 2....	2	1	At quarantine, St. John, New Brunswick. From Europe.

## **TYPHUS FEVER.**

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	24	4	
Oran.....	Mar. 11-Apr. 20....	124	30	
Bolivia:				
La Paz.....	Dec. 1-31.....	13	9	
Brazil:				
Ceara.....	Oct. 17-Dec. 26.....		3	
Do.....	Jan. 2-29.....		5	
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	Jan. 2-Mar. 20.....	11	1	
Chile:				
Arica.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 25....	12	1	Among laborers arriving from the arid region by way of Iquique, Chile, Feb. 16, 1921.
Concepcion.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 27.....		23	Present in vicinity. Year 1920, in public hospital, 89 cases, 13 deaths.
Do.....	Dec. 28-Feb. 26.....		14	
Coquimbo.....	Dec. 1-7.....		1	
Valparaiso.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 27.....		13	
Do.....	Jan. 30-Mar. 19.....		14	
China:				
Manchuria Province—				
Harbin.....	Nov. 22-28.....	1		On Chinese Eastern Railway.
Do.....	Jan. 3-9.....	1		
Manchuria Station	Nov. 22-28.....	2		Do.
Do.....	Jan. 10-16.....	1		
Chosen (Korea):				
Chemulpo.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	1	
Seoul.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Mar. 13-19.....		1	
Czechoslovakia				
Prague.....	Feb. 1-21.....	2		July 11-Aug. 28, 1920: Cases, 138; deaths, 18. Reported present, Feb. 19, 1921.
Danzig.....	Dec. 20.....	1		In emigrant from Brest-Litovsk, with 2 weeks' stay at Warsaw.
Do.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 5.....	3	1	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 31....	13	6	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 15.....	32	15	
Cairo.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 28.....	44	32	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 18.....	33	24	
Germany.....				Sept. 12-Dec. 25, 1920: Cases, 259, including 11 in a camp. Dec. 26, 1920-Jan. 8, 1921: Cases, 7.
Great Britain:				
Belfast.....	Dec. 5-25.....	13		
Do.....	Jan. 9-Mar. 19.....	8	1	
Dublin.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 18....	4	3	
Do.....	Jan. 9-Apr. 9.....	13	2	
Greece:				
Drama.....	Nov. 22-28.....	1		
Do.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 6.....	1		
Kavalla.....	do.....	2		
Patras.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 5.....		1	
Saloniki.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 26.....	34	9	
Do.....	Jan. 10-Apr. 3.....	738	47	Among refugees from Russia. Present among Caucasian refugees in vicinity. At other localities, Feb. 28-Mar. 13, 1921: Cases, 27; deaths, 2.
Serres.....	Nov. 8-14.....	1		

# CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.

## TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Guatemala.....				Feb. 1-Mar. 12, 1921: Present in
Guatemala City.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	highland departments. In vicinity of Guatemala City, Mar. 1-31, 1921: Several cases. Aug. 3-Dec. 5, 1920: Cases, 38.
Hungary.....				
Budapest.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 5.....	2		
Italy.....				
Naples.....	Feb. 23.....	2		
Trieste.....	Feb. 14.....	30		Among emigrants intending to come to United States.
Japan.....				
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 25.....	10	1	
Do.....	Dec. 27-Apr. 16.....	31	7	
Jugoslavia.....	July 25-Aug. 28.....	27	5	Feb. 7-13, 1920: Cases, 84; deaths, 2. Dec. 12-25, 1920: Cases, 112, 114 remaining cases.
Belgrade.....	Jan. 9-Mar. 26.....	5		51 remaining cases.
Mediumurju Province.....	Jan. 2-8.....	73		
Do.....	Feb. 13-19.....	42		
Zagreb.....	Dec. 12-25.....	27		
Do.....	Dec. 26-Feb. 21.....	41	6	City and county.
Malta.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1	1	
Do.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Guadalajara.....	Dec. 1-31.....	11		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	11	5	
Mexico City.....	Nov. 14-Dec. 25.....	67		Including municipalities in the Federal district.
Do.....	Dec. 26-Apr. 9.....	209		Do.
San Luis Potosi.....	Dec. 5-31.....			Present.
Do.....	Jan. 16-Apr. 23.....			Present. Four deaths reported.
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	Jan. 23-29.....	1		
Poland.....				Sept.-Oct., 1920: Cases, 3,845; deaths, 371. Nov. 1-30, 1920: Cases, 3,059; deaths, 350. Dec. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 4,644; deaths, 550. Jan. 1-31, 1921: Cases, 5,308; deaths, 597. Year 1920: Cases, 161,846.
District—				
Galicja.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1,192	286	
Kielce.....	do.....	279	15	
Lodz.....	do.....	83	6	
Lublin.....	do.....	403	20	
Posen.....	do.....	17		
Silesia.....	do.....	6		
Warsaw.....	do.....	191	13	
Warsaw city.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 16.....	96	8	
District—				
Bialystok.....	Jan. 1-31.....	321	33	
Galicja.....	do.....	3,427	457	
Kielce.....	do.....	426	42	
Lodz.....	do.....	200	14	
Lublin.....	do.....	383	18	
Posen.....	do.....	13		
Silesia.....	do.....	1		
Warsaw.....	do.....	340	16	
Warsaw City.....	do.....	197	17	
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	1		
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 28.....	5	2	
Rumania:				
Cities—				
Bucharest.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	9	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	7		
Cahul district.....	Feb. 1-28.....	13		
Constanza.....	Dec. 1-31.....	9		
Provinces—				
Bessarabia.....				Nov. 30, 1920: Cases, 22.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 27.....	426		
Bukowina.....				Jan. 29, 1921: Cases, 103.
Transylvania.....	Dec. 1-31.....	81		Including Banat.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 14.....	41		In the old Kingdom of Rumania on Dec. 31, 1920, 119 cases re- ported present.
Russia:				
Province—				
Esthonia.....				Sept. 1-Dec. 31, 1920: Cases, 455.
Latvia.....				Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1921: Cases, 314.
Riga.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	185		
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 23.....	394		

# **CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.**

**Reports Received from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1921—Continued.**

## **TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.**

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia—Continued.				
Province—Continued.				
Lithuania.....				Feb. 19, 1921: Cases, 175; mortality, 5 to 6 per cent.
Ruthenia.....				Feb. 19, 1921: Occurrence of about 5 fatal cases daily. Mar. 5, 1921, 200 fatal cases previously unreported.
Ukraine.....				Feb. 19, 1921: Occurrence of about 5 fatal cases daily.
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....		9	Dec. 1-31, 1920: Cases, 11; deaths, 6.
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 25.....	25	1	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Apr. 2.....	50		
Union of South Africa.....	Feb. 27-Mar. 12.....			Outbreaks reported in Cape Province and Transvaal.
Cape Province.....				Feb. 13-19, 1921: Outbreaks reported. Mar. 12-26; Outbreak.
Cape Town.....	Dec. 20-26.....	16	5	
East London.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 12.....	5	3	
Port Elizabeth.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 5.....	1		
Natal.....	Feb. 13-19.....			Outbreak.
Orange Free State.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5.....			Outbreaks.
Transvaal—				
Johannesburg.....	do.....	1		District.
On vessels:				
S. S. Presidente Wilson.....	Feb. 1-6.....	15		At New York. From Trieste, Italy, Jan. 15; Naples, Jan. 18; and Algiers, Jan. 22, 1921.
S. S. San Guisto.....	Feb. 10-Mar. 3.....	22		At New York. From Trieste, Jan. 23, and Naples, Jan. 25, 1921.

## **YELLOW FEVER.**

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 14-21.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Orizaba.....	Dec. 5-18.....	2	1	
Papantla.....	do.....	8	2	
Do.....	Jan. 9-15.....		1	
Tampico.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1	1	
Tuxpam.....	Dec. 5-18.....	9	4	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 1.....	5	1	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 5-26.....	8	3	
Do.....	Dec. 26-Mar. 20.....	6	1	
Zamora.....	Dec. 12-18.....	1	1	Also called Guiterrez, State of Vera Cruz.
Peru:				
Department—				
Lambayeque.....				Outbreak reported Jan. 22, 1921.
Chiclayo.....	Feb. 1-28.....	18	6	
Eten.....	do.....	7	2	
Ferrenafe.....	Jan. 1-31.....	18	17	
Do.....	Feb. 1-28.....	44	19	
Lambayeque.....	Jan. 1-30.....	2	1	
Do.....	Feb. 1-28.....	4		
Monsefu.....	Feb. 16-28.....	2		
Libertad—				
Trujillo.....	Apr. 28.....			Present.
On vessel:				
S. S. Savoia.....	Jan. 11-15.....	4		At Habana, Cuba, from Vera Cruz, Mexico. Vessel arrived Habana, Jan. 10, 1921, with three cases sickness on board. Two cases confirmed. Two cases developed later on board; confirmed Jan. 15. Savoia left Vera Cruz Jan. 6, 1921.